





playes are missing. The wildest kind of stories are in circulation regarding the loss of life and the general extent of the disaster. Great confusion and excitement prevail, however, and it is impossible to get authentic details to-night. There were many intensely exciting scenes attending the fire. The one which attracted the most attention, perhaps, was that of a man who appeared in the eighth story of the Durill building when the fire was at its height, seized a large insulated cable and proceeded across to the opposite building.

HAND OVER HAND, amid the most intense and breathless suspense on the part of the spectators. He soon weakened, however, and threw both legs over the cable and thus worked his way tediously to a haven of rescue, while life saving nets were held under him by the police and firemen, and the spectators shouted to the imperiled man to drop. He reached midway between the two buildings, and when the smoke cleared away his white face was recognized as that of Chief John Pagan, out for the first time since suffering a fracture of the collar bone. A squad of men quickly mounted the building for which he was heading, and, loosening the cable, gradually lowered it until a hook and ladder company rescued the man and carried him to a place of safety.

George McAllar told of seeing four men and women clinging to stonework six stories up. It was impossible to reach them, and one by one they dropped, striking with a sickening thud on the frozen ground.

David Geddis, who assisted in removing people who jumped from burning buildings, told of a girl jumping from a third-story window and striking a telegraph wire which cut her throat. In another instance a woman jumped into which a number of women jumped, all of whom were more or less seriously injured. In the third place he saw some thirty people jump from windows in the rear of Essex street. The life net broke their fall, but all were unconscious when taken out and most of them were undoubtedly injured.

THE POLICE SERVICE WAS admirable. The employees of many of the large stores in the vicinity were on duty until the fire was under control, ready to move out the goods if necessary. Incoming trains from all directions were heavily laden during the early evening, and probably over 50,000 outsiders helped to pack the streets in the vicinity. A conservative estimate places the total loss at \$4,500,000. The insurance will amount to about \$4,000,000. No effort was made to compile the insurance tonight.

## SHOT FROM THE HIP.

A Supposed Murderer Fatally Wounded in Banning.

William Van Meter, who is Wanted in Salano County, Makes a Dismal Attempt to Get the Drop on an Officer.

By Telegram to The Times.

BANNING, March 10.—[Special.] Last week Constable Urton received the description of William Van Meter, wanted in Salano county for murder. On Wednesday night, a man answering the description came into Banning on a local train. Urton satisfied himself that the man was Van Meter, and this evening went to the house of M. L. Bridge, and calling him out, told him he was under arrest. The man, who was an ugly six-shooter, but the nerry Constable was too quick for the criminal and shooting from the hip, bored a hole through Van Meter's body, perforating his left lung. The man is now lying in a precarious condition and will hardly live until morning. There is but little doubt but what he is the man wanted. When searched there was found, beside a Colt's 45-calibre pistol, a wicked-looking dirk and two butcher's skinning knives.

Killed by Indian Police.

St. Paul, March 10.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Pierre, S. D., says: "A courier arrived today with information that a number of Indian policemen had shot and killed Bill Fielder, a noted desperado. Fielder's Indian wife had just received her share of 'pony' money and Fielder demanded it. She refused and he struck her, fracturing her skull. Agent Lillibridge sent the Indian police to arrest Fielder. He refused to obey and they shot him. United States Commissioner Laird has sent two United States deputy marshals to arrest the police on a charge of manslaughter, and trouble is expected.

JACOB WILSON WANTED.

A Lawyer's Successful Efforts to Regain an Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Forty thousand dollars awaits Jacob Wilson, late of San Francisco, and a son of a New York resident who died in 1885, leaving an estate worth \$250,000, and the son cannot be found. A strange story is told concerning Wilson. Through the connivance of interested parties he was some years ago shipped off to Australia, being assigned his contingent share in his father's estate to his wife. He came to this city three years ago, learned of his father's death, and placed his claim in the hands of Lawyer H. Davis, who brought suit against the estate. Wilson worked at odd jobs here for two years, and disappeared about a year since. Meanwhile his lawyer prosecuted his claim, and finally a compromise was reached by which his client receives \$40,000. Now he wants Wilson.

WINTER STORMS.

High Water in the Susquehanna River Causes Great Damage.

WILKESBARRE (Pa.), March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] This evening an immense ice gorge in the Susquehanna River broke, and the ice started out with a tremendous crash. The town of Plainsville is under water, and the people imprisoned in the toyshops of their homes. Trains are stalled at Villagrove. Bowley is under thirty inches of water. In all small towns along the line the river houses are surrounded with water. At Pittsboro the water is twenty-three feet above low mark. At Catons the telegraph station has been abandoned, the water having reached the eaves of the building.

The Ann Arbor Strike.

DANSBURG, March 10.—There were no important developments in the Toledo Ann Arbor road strike today. There is talk tonight, however, of trouble in connecting lines, the employees of which have resolved to pull freight from Toledo.

## STATE SOLONS.

Much Business Transacted in Sacramento.

The Assembly Votes \$40,000 for a Governor's Mansion.

Its Action Creates Much Comment and Talk of Boodle.

Kings County and Santa Ynez County Bills Killed—The Assembly Adopts a Resolution to Adjourn Tuesday.

By Telegram to The Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—[Special.] The House today refused to pass the proposed constitutional amendment increasing the number of members of the Board of Equalization to seven, or one for each congressional district. Notice of reconsideration was given, however, and the matter will be finally settled tomorrow.

The House tonight passed the bill appropriating \$40,000 for the purchase of the old Stevens building in Sacramento for a Governor's mansion. By many this is characterized as a steal, while others claim that the property is worth the sum asked for it.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday's Doings in the Senate and Assembly.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The Assembly constitutional amendment, which makes the schedule of railroad rates, freight and fares, a part of the Constitution, was called up as a special order.

A motion to substitute an amendment, abolishing the Railroad Commission, was made by a vote of 28 to 9.

In the Senate this afternoon reconsideration was refused both the Kings County and Santa Ynez County bills, and they were finally killed.

The bill providing for the sale of railroad and other franchises in municipalities and fixing the time when such sale shall take effect was finally passed.

Assembly Bill No. 354, the doctors' bill, was refused passage by a vote of 12 ayes to 23 nays.

Shanahan's constitutional amendment No. 4, which does away with the Railroad Commission, came up and was rejected by a vote of 22 to 14.

The bill making it a felony to handle lottery tickets was amended, making it a misdemeanor to handle them, and passed.

The bill to promote the breeding of fine stock was also passed. In the Senate this evening the general file was taken up and the following Senate bills passed: The act relating to the sale of poisons by druggists; the act relating to an appropriation for the relief of P. Marion Wells and the act authorizing the appointment of trustees for the estates of missing persons.

The Senate bill making it a misdemeanor to sell or manufacture cigarettes was passed by a vote of 21 ayes to 3 nays.

The Senate bill providing for the abandonment of operations by irrigation districts was finally passed. Adjourned.

Assembly.—A resolution was adopted to adjourn sine die on Tuesday next at midnight.

The constitutional amendment increasing the State Board of Equalization to seven members, one from each congressional district, was defeated, though the bill was passed by a vote of 38 to 80.

The General Appropriation Bill was then taken up.

All the sections of the Sewell bill, as it appeared in the Senate, were adopted, and the bill was passed.

The following Senate bills were passed: Bill providing that bills must be kept by butchers ten days after slaughtering, so that they may be identified in case the animal was stolen; the bill to make Labor day a legal holiday, and the bill relative to appraisement of the estate of deceased persons.

A resolution to discontinue the services of all committee clerks was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of five to select bills of general importance to take preference over all other bills until disposed of.

The Senate joint resolution requesting Congress to refund to the State of California the \$3,000,000 due it for taxes paid under the war-tax levy was adopted.

The General Appropriation Bill was made a case of urgency and passed without a single change.

The Assembly omnibus County Government Bill came up, and numerous amendments were offered by members to favor the counties from which they came, but were all voted down. The bill was then passed.

The Assembly bill to add a new section to the Civil Code, defining water measurement, was also passed.

The Senate bill to provide for additional improvements and repairs at the Napa State Asylum was refused passage. Adjourned.

MARKHAM'S SIGNATURE.

The Governor's Autograph Attached to a Large Number of Bills.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] Gov. Markham today signed a large number of bills. Among them were bills to prohibit prize-fighting, making the selling of liquor to Indians and drunks a felony, giving supervisors or trustees of municipalities the right to regulate work on streets and sidewalks, providing for the revision of the State series of school books, providing for the working of convicts on public roads, authorizing the acquisition of a site for National Guard encampments, granting a right-of-way to the Southern Pacific Railway over the San Bernardino military grounds, and providing for railway signals to be used in the shafts of mines.

## A RECEIVER'S TROUBLES.

Efforts to Obtain Control of the Oregon Pacific Railway Company.

NEW YORK, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] A fight is going on for possession of the books of the Oregon Pacific Railway Company. On March 4 T. Egerton Hogg of New York was displaced as receiver of the property by Judge Fullerton of the Circuit Court of Oregon, and Everett W. Hadley of Conwill, Or., appointed in his place. The papers in the matter, officially certified, have not yet arrived here. Fearing the books would be sent out of the State, the bondholders' committee, who procured the removal of Hogg, today, through lawyers Parish and Pendleton, sued out a writ of replevin and had the Sheriff put in charge of the office at No. 45 William street. Mr. Hogg thereupon obtained an order from the Supreme Court of New York, permitting him to recover possession of the office. The Sheriff has not completed an inventory of the books and papers and other contents of the office, and until he does the opposition to Mr. Hogg will control the situation. Other legal moves are expected.

Keene Denies That He is Manipulating the Market—Crop Reports for March—Small Amount of Visible Produce.

By Telegram to The Times.

SANTA BARBARA, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The freight agents of the transcontinental lines adjourned this afternoon, to meet on Tuesday at Monterey. One of the reasons for this is that the officers wish to confer with R. H. Countiss of Chicago, who has been appointed to the secretaryship of the Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee, before proceeding with other business. The principal business of the conference has been completed, and the object of the meeting has been accomplished.

Freight Rates.

The Principal Business of the Conference Concluded.

The New Tariff Reported to Be the Same as is in Force on Northern Lines—Adjourned to Meet in Monterey.

By Telegram to The Times.

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The chairman of the conference gave the following report to an Associated Press correspondent: "The California lines in session here have agreed to adopt to California terminal points only practically the same rates as have been put in force to North Pacific Coast points by the Northern lines from Chicago to points in the West. The new tariff will go into effect April 1."

The matter of making rates to meet the competition of the coast lines is the subject of much discussion. The rates made are as low, the officers say, as the roads can afford, and practically cut off competition.

World's Fair exhibit rates have not been touched, but will be brought up probably at Monterey, together with other matters.

R. H. Countiss, who has been appointed secretary of the Terminal Transcontinental Freight Rate Committee, was formerly auditor of the old Transcontinental Association. He has accepted the office and will meet with them at Monterey on Tuesday.

The officers here are much put out at the report that the action taken on the new rates will mean a rate war. They have not gone below any of the rates made by the northern lines, and say that they think neither side deserves the further criticism of the public. The aggregate amount sold from farms to go beyond county lines is 277,379,000 bushels, or 17 per cent of the crop. The proportion of the crop is 1,845,445,000 bushels, as estimated, aggregates \$28,847,370, or 82.6 per cent. Values returned for merchantable corn average \$2.9 cents, and for unmerchantable 27.7 cents, making an aggregate of \$655,000,000, which exceeds the December valuation by \$13,000,000, averaging 40 cents per bushel. The amount exported in the past twelve months is 101,000,000 bushels; amount required for consumption, 300,000,000 bushels; seed stocks, 79,000,000 bushels; making a total of 624,000,000 bushels against an apparent supply of 729,000,000 bushels. There is, therefore, an apparent excess for distribution, from the last two crops of 31,000,000 bushels.

Compared with the previous estimates shown, if the present estimates are correct, which can not be positively ascertained, the crops of 1891 and 1892 were underestimated by 2 to 3 per cent, which would be a very close margin on the safe side. Very little old wheat is reported on hand. The average weight of the crop per measured bushel, based on reports of millers and State agents and correspondents, is 57.5 pounds, reducing the estimates of produce to 494,000,000 commercial bushels.

The crop report for March of the Department of Agriculture relates to the unchanged crop of wheat and stocks remaining on farms. It is not a census of individual holdings of growers, but based on county estimates of the percentage of last year's product remaining, made by a board of correspondents in each county, and also by an independent board reporting to the State agent. All grain, including any surplus of previous years, is included. These separate results are scrutinized, obvious errors and inconsistencies corrected, distances harmonized and ultimate statements tabulated by States to show total percentages and aggregate quantities.

The Missing Narcotic.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamer Britannic has arrived at Liverpool. The Britannic deviated ninety miles from her course, but saw no signs of the missing Narcotic, now out from Liverpool twenty-seven days.

New York, March 10.—A big fleet of steamships came into port this morning, but not one of them brought a word of news in regard to the missing Narcotic. They came from all points of the compass and report terrible weather.

Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, March 10.—At a meeting of the State Republican League today resolutions were adopted endorsing the record of the Republican party and denouncing the Populist State administration, and denouncing Gov. Leavelle and arraigning him and other Populist leaders as being guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, and in attempting by military force to eject the legal House of Representatives from the hall.

Killed by a Cowboy.

SANTA FE (N.M.), March 10.—Sam Steele, 19 years old, a native of Illinois, engaged in the dairy business at Las Cruces, was shot and killed near town last night by John Roper, a cowboy. Roper held up a Mexican and evidently thought Steele was him. Steele was a nephew of Judge G. McFie of the Supreme Court, and a most exemplary citizen. Roper and his gang are expected he will testify that he tracked Moore to Evans and Sontag's rifle pit.

## UP AND DOWN.

The Queer Antics of May and July Wheat.

That Cereal Jumps Three Cents a Bushel in Twenty Minutes.

Northwestern Millers Buying May in Large Quantities.

Keene Denies That He is Manipulating the Market—Crop Reports for March—Small Amount of Visible Produce.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] In twenty minutes today, on the Board of Trade, May wheat bulged nearly 3 cents a bushel, from 75 3/4 to 78 3/4. The shorts became panic-stricken and fell over each other in an attempt to cover. The tumult was emphasized by the fact that while May wheat was going up, July presented the phenomena of dropping at an alarming rate. The rapid movements removed all doubt that a corner was being run in May wheat, and the only subject of uncertainty was the identity of the cornerer. When the market opened it was in a nervous and apprehensive condition. It needed only a match to touch it off, and the fire was supplied by representatives of the Northwestern milling interests buying May in large quantities. Then a retrogression in July began. After the bulge a gradual decline took place until at noon May sold at 77 cents and July 77 3/4 cents. Eggleston, the cash wheat market, is quoted as saying "market today is a retrogression of the result of a report of a corner in May by J. R. Keene. Eggleston claims the actual cause was May sales by Northwest interests, but others laugh at this and say Keene is selling July as rapidly as he is buying May."

New York, March 10.—Jim Keene says he has no interest, individually or jointly, in any produce here or in Chicago, and that the story telegraphed from that city is utterly without truth.

Visible Crops.

The Smallest Quantity of Wheat on Hand in Ten Years.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The estimated proportion of wheat on hand is the smallest in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 135,000,000 bushels in March. A very small proportion is found in States that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution. There is only 34,000,000 in the principal spring wheat States, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat States only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution. The corn on hand, as estimated, aggregates \$28,847,370, or 82.6 per cent. Values returned for merchantable corn average \$2.9 cents, and for unmerchantable 27.7 cents, making an aggregate of \$655,000,000, which exceeds the December valuation by \$13,000,000, averaging 40 cents per bushel. The amount exported in the past twelve months is 101,000,000 bushels; amount required for consumption, 300,000,000 bushels; seed stocks, 79,000,000 bushels; making a total of 624,000,000 bushels against an apparent supply of 729,000,000 bushels. There is, therefore, an apparent excess for distribution, from the last two crops of 31,000,000 bushels.

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## SINEWS OF WAR.

Gaugers, Storekeepers and Clerks Put Up Large Sums.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] According to the findings of the grand jury collector Scott and deputies furnished the Republican party in the last Presidential campaign with a startling amount of the sinews of war. The assessment of the force of gaugers, storekeepers and clerks was simply terrific.

The grand jury was dismissed by Judge Barry yesterday afternoon. Before the members were discharged, however, they handed in four indictments—two against Collector Scott, and one each against Deputy Sheriff and Riley. The first indictment against the Collector is for a violation of the civil service laws. The second is for aiding and abetting certain men in defrauding the Government. M. E. Riley and W. P. Shaw were also indicted for numerous counts for aiding and abetting in assessing and collecting assessments in violation of the civil service laws.

Money for Pugs.

Buffalo Preparing to Bid for the Big Fight.

The Scheme to Capture the Corbett-Mitchell Contest—Fitzsimmons' Charges Confirmed—Prize-fighting Bill Signed.

By Telegram to The Times.

BUFFALO, March 10.—[By the Associated Press.] The scheme to secure the great Corbett-Mitchell contest for Buffalo has taken tangible form, and a provisional lease of the big Exposition building, which will seat 20,000 people, has been secured. A meeting of those interested in the affair will be held tomorrow, when it is likely certain propositions will be submitted to the Buffalo Athletic Club to have the contest come off under its auspices. If this club refuses to accept the responsibility, the old Erie County Athletic Club may be revived for the purpose. The scheme to bring the contest here has taken a firmer hold, and guarantees funds sufficient to outbid other competitors are already assured. Whether the authorities will permit the contest is another question, but so far little opposition is evinced.

Lewis Confirms Fitzsimmons' Charges.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Warren Lewis admitted this morning that he suggested to Fitzsimmons the day the articles for the fight with Hall were signed that the prize split and the fight be had on a level. He virtually confirmed the charges made by Fitzsimmons in the dispatch from New Orleans. Lewis said the suggestion was made in a general talk, and that he had not made it as coming from Hall.

Markham Signs Prize-fighting Bill.

SACRAMENTO, March 10.—Gov. Markham has signed the bill to prohibit prize fighting.

A Celebrated Race Horse Dead.

NEW YORK, March 10.—George Lorillard's celebrated race horse Monitor is dead, aged 17 years. In his seven years on the turf he took part in 117 races, winning forty-two, including some of the richest in the country.

San Hawkins' Case Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Police Judge Conlan today dismissed the charge of manslaughter against Prize-fighter Hal Hawkins and his seconds. Hawkins was arrested for causing the death of Billy Miller in a fight at the Pacific Athletic Club.

Revolutionists Captured.

GALVESTON (Tex.), March 10.—A Rio Grande special says: "Sheriff Shelly returned last night with Rafael Ramirez and Ferdinand Salinas in custody, having captured them about fifty miles from here. Rafael Ramirez was director of the late revolutionary government in the absence of Catarina Garza, and Ferdinand Salinas was private secretary to Catarina Garza from the beginning of the movement."

Fresh Supplies.

VALPARAISO, March 10.—A correspondent in Rio Grande do Sul telegraphs that the defenders of Santa Ana have received supplies of arms and cartridges. This has revived their spirits, and they now have greater confidence in resisting the rebels. It is now believed the attack will be made tomorrow. At present the situation is unchanged. Fighting bands of skirmishers continue to harass the government troops.

Henry Watterson is Happy.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.) When Grover Cleveland was President, and in the plenitude and panoply of power, we did not hesitate to antagonize those of his official acts which we could not support, nor fail to sustain with entire heartiness those which we could and did approve. We passed, for example, directly and without a break, from a year of sharp opposition to his civil service policy to a year of cordial endorsement of his tariff policy. In the one case we were against him, in the other we were against him.

These things have cost him nothing, however, and he is happy. If we were mistaken about that little matter of the slaughter-house, he has had his revenge. If at any time he has done us wrong we forgive him. We set sail upon a second voyage in quest of good government on democratic lines with a fair bill of lading. He is both captain and pilot, and all we ask of him, want of him, shall insist of him, is that he gets there.

Assuredly he has surrounded himself with an admirable ship's company. There is not a land-lubber among them. They are one and all men of character and brains, and good enough Democrats for any and every purpose which good Democrats have at heart. The Courier-Journal could not be better pleased if it had itself had the naming of them. They mean the redemption of all the pledges made at Chicago, and praise God, to that end the Courier-Journal will stand by them until there is a snow storm in that very hot place with the very best name!

Through slaver-houses yawn, And graves give up their dead!"

So, hurrah again and again for Cleveland, Gresham and Carlisle; for Herbert and Hoke; for Little Dan and Baby Bissell; for Farmer Morton, Sterling in character and in name—and hurrah for the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform!

A wet sail and a rising sea, And a wind that follows fast."

## LINE OF TRAVEL.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TIME.

March 1, 1893. Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles (Arcade Depot) as follows:

Leave for	DESTINATION	Arr. from
6:30 a.m.	Banning	10:10 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	Banning	11:10 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	Colton	12:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Colton	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Colton	2:10 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	Colton	3:10 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	Colton	4:10 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Colton	5:10 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	Colton	6:10 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Colton	7:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Colton	8:10 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Colton	9:10 p.m.
6:30 p.m.	Colton	10:10 p.m.
7:30 p.m.	Colton	11:10 p.m.
8:30 p.m.	Colton	12:10 a.m.
9:30 p.m.	Colton	1:10 a.m.
10:30 p.m.	Colton	2:10 a.m.
11:30 p.m.	Colton	3:10 a.m.
12:30 a.m.	Colton	4:10 a.m.
1:30 a.m.	Colton	5:10 a.m.
2:30 a.m.	Colton	6:10 a.m.
3:30 a.m.	Colton	7:10 a.m.
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5:30 a.m.	Colton	9:10 a.m.
6:30 a.m.	Colton	10:10 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	Colton	11:10 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	Colton	12:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Colton	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Colton	2:10 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	Colton	3:10 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	Colton	4:10 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Colton	5:10 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	Colton	6:10 p.m.
3:30 p.m.	Colton	7:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	Colton	8:10 p.m.
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11:30 p.m.	Colton	3:10 a.m.
12:30 a.m.	Colton	4:10 a.m.
1:30 a.m.	Colton	5:10 a.m.
2:30 a.m.	Colton	6:10 a.m.
3:30 a.m.	Colton	7:10 a.m.
4:30 a.m.	Colton	8:10 a.m.
5:30 a.m.	Colton	9:10 a.m.
6:30 a.m.	Colton	10:10 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	Colton	11:10 a.m.
8:30 a.m.	Colton	12:10 p.m.
9:30 a.m.	Colton	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Colton	2:10 p.m.
11:30 a.m.	Colton	3:10 p.m.
12:30 p.m.	Colton	4:10 p.m.
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4:30 p.m.	Colton	8:10 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	Colton	9:10 p.m.
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J.W. FORSYTH, ARCHITECT  
124 1/2 South Spring Street.



# HALE'S. HALE'S. HALE'S. HALE'S. HALE'S. HALE'S. HALE'S.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

Cor. Third and Spring-sts.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

The world over is dominated by one common impulse—that of attractive personality. One of the most potent factors in attractive personality is "the latest fashion." Whether the woman be the belle of Timbuctoo or "La Belle American," is a matter of indifference. Her mind is not at rest unless she is arrayed in the newest style of tattooing.

Where do fashions come from? This is a question generally asked at the beginning of every season. We make no enormous statements, and assure our city and country friend what can't be found in our assortment is not worth looking after. How long we can promise you this fact we are not prepared to state at the present writing.

Come in today and take a peep at our elegant line of

## Dress Goods

The prices that we have placed upon them will really surprise you.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring-sts.

HALE'S...

## Our Prices

Are not for one day only, but for the entire time, as long as this sale lasts.

## BUYERS

Will find it to their advantage to give special attention to our advertisements for the

## Next

## Thirty Days

For when we advertise it is so. Our

## HOSIERY DEPT.

Today will offer some exceptionally fine values for both ladies and children.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring.

HALE'S...

## This Is No Job Lot Stock

Picked up here and there, but a nice, clean, fresh and well selected stock, bought with a view of supplying the medium and best trade of Los Angeles, but Messrs. Frank, Grey & Co.,

## "The only explanation we can offer,"

Did not have the right location, hence their failure to succeed. Now what we propose to do during our short stay here, is to make it an object for you to

## Come Our Way.

If prices will do it we are right with you.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third and Spring.

HALE'S...

Would it interest you to know where our different stores are located?

Hale Bros., Incorp.,

987-941 Market st.,

San Francisco.

O. A. Hale &amp; Co.,

140-144 S. First st.,

San Jose.

Hale Bros &amp; Co.,

Ninth and K sts.,

Sacramento.

Hale Bros &amp; Co.,

17-19 Main st.,

Petaluma.

Hale &amp; Co.,

242-244 Main st.,

Stockton.

Hale &amp; Co.,

7-9 Main st.,

Salinas.

J. M. Hale &amp; Co.,

107-109 Spring st.,

Los Angeles.

And Our Present Location,

Corner Third and Spring sts.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring.

HALE'S...

## IF YOU

You are wise call upon us and make your selections now while there are no unbroken lines.

## WE

Have a great plenty of the very best.

Comfort comes to the judicious buyer, and the judicious buyer is the person who selects while the stock is fresh, bright and complete.

EVERYTHING IN

## CORSETS!

Reduced excepting Thomson's glove-fitting corsets, with whom we sign an annual contract to maintain prices, and our signature or word is known throughout California to be

As Good as Our

Bank Check.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring.

HALE'S...

## YOU

Cannot afford to miss it. You cannot afford to delay, else your neighbor may embrace the chance you permitted to escape.

-IN-

## Our Store

You hear nothing but

## Bargains

## Bargains

## Bargains

Every department is literally filled with Bargains with the exception of our

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

of which due notice will be given later on.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring.

HALE'S...

## 50

CENTS

ON THE

## DOLLAR

Was the purchase price of this stock, so why can't we sell it 50 per cent. less than competitors and still leave a margin for ourselves.

## Rest

## Assured

We did not buy this stock to lose money and are not going to lose any money—on the contrary, we are going to sell it at prices that you are not in the habit of getting and never have been in the habit of getting in Los Angeles. Prices that will bring you into our store day after day during our sale. You can't come any too often to suit us, so don't be backward about coming forward.

See Us Today!

Cor. Third &amp; Spring.

HALE'S...

### "US" IN PORTUGAL.

Marked Interest in Southern California Beyond the Sea.

Work of the "Columbian Times" and the Chamber of Commerce Pamphlet—Hints to Advertisers.

LOS ANGELES, March 10.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] If there are any countries in Europe which resemble Southern California they are Italy and Portugal. A short time ago I gave you an extract from a letter written by an English friend of mine in Naples, to whom I had sent the COLUMBIAN TIMES. In the month of January I forwarded to the Baron d'Arceva (an Englishman ennobled in Portugal) the COLUMBIAN TIMES, and the beautiful pamphlet issued by the Chamber of Commerce, entitled "Southern California," in which most interesting facts are given concerning the six counties this side of the Tropic. The Baron d'Arceva is the Nestor of the most peculiar and aristocratic English society, or colony, at Oporto—a colony which has existed from the days of Cromwell to the present time, and which, from generation to generation, has had the handling of the port wine of that famous region, and this colony, too, has also been the great importer of English goods into Northern Portugal. The Baron is a man of progress, and, at one time, had the model vineyard of the port wine district, and was one of the most successful cultivators of the olive, of citrus and other fruits peculiar to a subtropical region.

The COLUMBIAN TIMES and the pamphlet referred to were lent by the Baron to his friends, one of whom, an English gentleman, who has resided more than forty years in Portugal, writes me as follows: "The Baron d'Arceva was kind enough to lend me the COLUMBIAN TIMES, and the pamphlet published by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. I was most deeply interested in their perusal. They give most interesting facts concerning what certainly appears to be the finest country in the world. The advertisements contained in both publications were to me full of instruction. If you have a good thing make it known by the press. As I read I could not but admire the wisdom of properly advertising, for, here in the COLUMBIAN TIMES and in the pamphlet mentioned, the owners of the broad acres of the most attractive land, in a beautiful and healthful climate, make known its beauty and loveliness, its fruits of all kinds and its cereals and other productions; and, then, the same owners extend a most pressing invitation to all people to go to Los Angeles and vicinity and purchase the broad acres. It is too late. I am not speaking sarcastically, but I admire the worldly wisdom of your people, and I could not help thinking how wise you Americans are in Los Angeles to send forth such copious descriptions, statistics, facts and advertisements—how wise in their generation compared with these nobles of Portuguese, who have their Los Angeles in the Algarve, which is utterly neglected."

The gentleman who wrote this makes a slight confusion between Los Angeles and Southern California; but if the Angles would look at it rightly this city is in reality the "head center" of Southern California, so far as mercantile, banking, newspapers and landed interests are concerned. Therefore, the

constant need for Los Angeles to put forward every effort to advertise herself and her environs.

I may say in explanation of the phrase that "the Portuguese have their Southern California in Algarve," that Algarve is the Southern province of Portugal, is about the size of the State of Delaware and is a most productive region in all sub-tropical fruits, nuts, etc., etc. Like Southern California, Algarve is protected from the North by a range of mountains. While there is no part of the sea coast of Portugal, even in the extreme North, where citrus fruits cannot be cultivated—many thousand boxes being exported from Oporto—yet for sub-tropical productions from Lisbon southward it is a region as favored as Southern California. But I have only to name the productions of Algarve to show that its climate is like that of Northern Africa, for here grow abundance and perfection oranges, lemons, citrons and figs, and here the date tree brings forth its fruit, where it ripens as in Egypt. J. C. FLETCHER.

### A WARM RECEPTION.

A Drunken Man Driven by His Son-in-law.

J. E. Brown, who, with his family, lives at First street and Belmont avenue, got on a spree last night and, going home pretty late, discovered all the lights were out. Brown remembered that he had been home in the afternoon and had "raised Cain," as he put it, for which he was fired bodily, and burning with a desire to "get even with the old lady," he commenced a fusillade upon the house with rocks, a certain window, which looked directly upon his wife's bed, being a shining and particular mark. The household was of course aroused in due course of time, and a son-in-law, upon whom Brown had not counted, "burst upon the scene with the wrath of Ulysses, the strength of Sampson, and the agility of Achilles combined," as Brown poetically put it, and proceeded to pummel the stuffing out of the old man. In addition to this indignity, the son-in-law, backed by the wife of Brown, rung up the police station, and Officer Woodward went up and brought Brown to the City Jail, where he now languishes.

### Daintiness Is Lacking.

Some men find fault because of infirmities of temper, but there are other men who find fault because they think they are developing analytical minds. To the last mentioned class belongs the man who claims to have discovered that good bootblacks are as scarce as good barbers. "You know how creepy and uncomfortable it makes a person," said this man to the writer, "when a barber rubs his sticky hands over one's face after a clean shave, or when he slaps the wet and soapy end of a towel into one's eyes. Well, I feel just the same way when a clumsy bootblack pastes layer upon layer of blacking upon my shoes to give them an extra thick polish. There is not one bootblack in a hundred who comprehends that the best kind of a shine can be produced with the slightest application of blacking. Of course the blacking must be good."

"Three-fourths of the shoes worn in New York are cracked and spoiled by having too much blacking put on them, and three-fourths of the men who patronize barbers' shops are annoyed by well meaning, but clumsy barbers sozzling a mixture of bay rum and soap into the eyes, nose and mouth when the application of the dampened towel to the lower part of the face is all that is required. Daintiness is almost an unknown quality in the tonsorial and shoe shining professions."—New York Times.

### SAN DIEGO.

The Water Bond Special Election—A Heavy Rainfall.

The Chamber of Commerce shipped a carload of raisins, nuts, dried fruits, citrus fruits, pickled olives and olive oil yesterday for exhibition at the State fair at Colton. The exhibit will afterward go to Chicago.

The showers of the past few days culminated on Wednesday in a steady, pouring rain of untold advantage to the crops of the county.

The water bond special election, which has been called for April 11, is the topic of the hour. For several months public interest in this matter has been at white heat, and steady, hard work, pushed with vigor, has brought about the passing of an ordinance calling for the voting for or against the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for constructing and acquiring a water distributing system, the bonds to bear 4 per cent. interest and maturing forty years from July 1, 1893, with interest payable semi-annually.

Two hundred six different law firms, representing as many sums in bonds, are appearing for the clients, and another representing a coal company, which claims the amount of \$250,000. Six different law firms, representing as many sums in bonds, are appearing for the clients, and another representing a coal company, which claims the amount of \$250,000. Six different law firms, representing as many sums in bonds, are appearing for the clients, and another representing a coal company, which claims the amount of \$250,000.

Again the people of this county are privileged to hear from the case of the People vs. M. D. Hamilton, ex-Coroner, who, it is alleged, misappropriated certain fees belonging to the county. The Supreme Court has just reversed its order arresting judgment, and the trial is directed to vacate its order directing the District Attorney to prepare new information in the case, and to take such further proceedings as the law requires. The case has been hanging in the courts for three years.

Al Lindley, manager of a baseball team in Los Angeles, is in the city with his men arranging with Manager Joe Jost of the San Diego team for a game next Sunday at Recreation Park. It is understood that the first game played in the United States under the new rules suggested by the National League Committee.

The trial of Thomas Barry is now before the Justice Court. Barry is the agent for the seamen's union in this place, and he is charged with cutting a line and setting the lumber schooner, Edward Parke, adrift. This trial is by jury, and promises a great deal of interest, as recent troubles with the union and non-union sailors are directly connected with this affair.

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considering the question of moving the library from the Consolidated National Bank building to the St. James building on Seventh and F streets. The rent in the latter building is about \$100 per month cheaper. The lease on the present building expires soon.

Great satisfaction is expressed by the citizens over Jackson's success in securing the passage of the sea wall bill for San Diego. He has now given full consent to present his name before the people as independent candidate for Mayor of this city. The general expression here is that "Billy" can have anything here he may ask for, and that his race will be an easy one.

Thursday night the Good Law and Morals Club, a semi-political and social organization, held a caucus, informed by Carlsson for Mayor, and nominated a full ticket by choosing them from other tickets that, in their estimation, represented the moral element of the city, and that alone.

A very complicated case now before the courts, which possibly will continue for two weeks, is the action of the California Title Insurance and Trust Company against C. W. Pauley, assignee of the San Diego Cable Railway Company, to foreclose bonds to the amount of \$250,000. Six different law firms, representing as many sums in bonds, are appearing for the clients, and another representing a coal company, which claims the amount of \$250,000.

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### PERSONALS.

M. J. Nugent came up from Yuma, Ariz., yesterday.

J. R. Willoughby of Ventura is in the city on business.

W. J. McIntyre of Phoenix, Ariz., is in the city on a business trip.

Dr. A. C. Wright of Bisbee, Ariz., was among the southern arrivals yesterday.

Will Nordholt, who has been at Bakersfield for several days, will be home this morning.

S. F. Dennison of Yuma, Ariz., was among the arrivals from that Territory yesterday.

William Silcox of Portsmouth, O., and wife are visiting Will Stewart and family on Washington street.

Hon. Foster S. Dennis of Kingman, Ariz., is in the city on his way to the Arizona Territorial Capital at Phoenix.

W. H. Watts of El Paso is in the city on his return from a trip to San Francisco, and will continue home tomorrow.

William Shafter, of Kansas City arrived from the East yesterday, joining friends who had preceded him to the Coast.

L. L. Bardenhaus, a prominent mining man of Southern Utah, is in the city on his way to the State of Sonora, Mexico, to export some mining properties for a Scotch syndicate.

Martin V. B. Ralston of St. Paul, Minn., who has property interests in numerous localities in California and Oregon, as member of a syndicate, is in the city and will remain several days.

A. B. Greenwald, who has been watching the Anti-scalpers Bill in the Legislature, will probably return home today. Anthony Schwam grew gaunt in watching it and returned to Los Angeles several days ago.

Among recent arrivals is Amos Altman, a retired capitalist of Crown Point, Ind. Mr. Altman is accompanied by his wife, two daughters and Miss Ward, and has taken a cottage on Bartlett street for the balance of the winter.

A Pig Race.

Some years ago, in celebration of the jubilee of the International club, at Baden-Baden, a pig race was held on the Illinois race track. The pigs were trained by being fed once daily for a fortnight at a certain spot on the race course. On the day of the event the animals were let loose by the starter (alias swineherd) a few hundred paces from the feeding troughs, and scampered toward the goal in wild confusion, emitting loud grunts of satisfaction. The prizes were arranged according to the regulations of the turf and each pig was painted its own color—red, green, blue and yellow head, etc. The sight was intensely amusing and one not easily forgotten.—Staatsanzeiger.

TO EXPEL SCROFULA from the system, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It cures Others will cure you.

## RANCHERS!

## HOGS WANTED!

-BY-

The Cudahy Packing Company

ON JULY FIRST, 1893,

By Which Time Our

PACKING HOUSE,

With a Killing Capacity Of

150,000 HOGS ANNUALLY

Will Be Completed.

We require 500 Hogs daily in order to operate our present plant to its full capacity, and are prepared to increase it to any extent necessary to care for all the hogs that may be offered us.

We solicit correspondence both from those wanting hogs for breeding purposes and from those having thoroughbred breeding stock for sale. Information furnished regarding the successful breeding and growing of hogs.

THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal.

-Packers of the Celebrated-

"REX" Brand of Hams, Bacon, Lard, Canned Meats, and EXTRACT OF BEEF.

## Spring Style Hats 1893.

We have opened the second shipment of Spring Styles in Hats, and are ready to show you a full representation in all of the Latest Hat Novelties of

Knox Harringtons Stetsons

—New York World—Renowned HATS. —Celebrated Boston Derby in all the Latest Shades. —Full and Complete Line.

Also other Leading Hat Manufacturers.

Our Styles are all Correct. Our Prices are the Lowest.

Special Sale of Men's Spring Shades and Shapes of Neckwear.

SEE OUR WINDOWS!

Siegel the latter Men's Furnisher LOS ANGELES, CAL. Under Nadeau Ho

### Manhood Restored!

DR. BELL'S FRENCH WASH cures all secret, private, and skin diseases: blood poison, piles, running sores and ulcers, female complaints, etc. G. & G. in 2 or 3 days. Cure warranted. For sale only at the old reliable BERLIN DRUG STORE, 305 South Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal., 91.

### Claremont Nursery,

Located near depot at Claremont. For sale 1000 one-year-old buds on three-year-old roots. Genuine Washington Navel, Mediterranean, Eureka and Vala Valencia Oranges, French and Hungarian Prunes, Salway and smock Peaches, Royal and Moorpark Apples. Home grown, free from scale and true to name. A. E. LINCK, Prop.









**Weather Bureau.**  
U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES,  
March 10, 1893.—At 5 a. m. the barometer  
registered 30.19; at 5 p. m. 30.30. Ther-  
mometer for corresponding hours showed  
40° and 54°. Maximum temperature, 59°;  
minimum temperature, 38°. Character of  
weather, partly cloudy.

**WEATHER BUREAU.**  
Reports received at Los Angeles on March  
10. Observations taken at all sta-  
tions at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Force.
Los Angeles.....	30.20 54	60	.....	.....	.....
San Diego.....	30.22 56	58	.....	.....	.....
Fresno.....	30.18 44	46	.....	.....	.....
Keeler.....	30.18 44	46	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco.....	30.10 48	52	.....	.....	.....
Sacramento.....	30.10 48	52	.....	.....	.....
Red Bluff.....	30.08 42	44	.....	.....	.....
Eureka.....	30.02 40	40	.....	.....	.....
Roseburg.....	29.94 44	46	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	29.94 42	40	.....	.....	.....

The Santa Monica mammoth wharf is  
now out over four thousand feet. From it  
is had a superb marine view and the finest  
fishing on the coast. Sunday trains on the  
Southern Pacific run through. Last train  
leaves end of wharf at 2:30 p. m. Plans  
of time in Santa Monica for a dinner  
before returning to Los Angeles. Round  
trip 50 cents.

Warm, balmy and delightful is the weather  
at Santa Barbara, charming mountain  
seaside resort. Magnificent scenery among  
the mountains and by the seashore. A fine  
old mission; hotel accommodations unsur-  
passed. Round trip \$3.50 Saturday tickets  
good to return until Tuesday. Reached  
only by the Southern Pacific.

We learn that J. W. Murphy from  
Holyoke, Mass., representing the Houting  
Wheel Co., will exhibit the "Reeling"  
wheel at 10:30 Monday morning, in front  
of the branch carriage repository of Haw-  
ley, King & Co., No. 19 North Main street.  
Mr. Murphy is a rider weighing 230  
pounds. All expert bicyclists should see  
him.

Sixty cents worth of garden seeds (twelve  
varieties if desired) given in separate pack-  
ages with each yearly subscription to the  
SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR and  
\$1.00 cash, or with a three month sub-  
scription to the SATURDAY TIMES by mail and  
\$2.25. (See advertisement on another  
page.)

Go to San Diego and Hotel Del Coronado  
Sunday. The Southern California is the  
only railway that reaches that famous re-  
sort, and Saturday and Sunday they will  
sell round-trip tickets good to return Mon-  
day for \$5 to San Diego.

Don't go back home and tell the folks you  
didn't go over the kite-shaped track of the  
Southern California Railway (Santa Fe  
route) \$2.05 for the round trip Sunday.  
See the mountains, valleys, orange groves  
and wild flowers.

Mrs. Helen S. Bullock of Elmira, N. Y.,  
national organizer and lecturer of the W.  
C. T. U., will speak in the English Lutheran  
Church, corner of Flower and Eighth  
streets at 7:30. Her subject will be, "Sow-  
ing and Reaping." All will be interested.

Remember the lecture by Bishop Good-  
sell on Wednesday evening next at First  
M. E. Church. Subject: "Six Months  
Among the Asiatics." Tickets 25 cents;  
for sale at Brown's music store, No. 111  
North Spring.

Dr. Breese, the pastor, will preach in  
Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church to-  
morrow at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.  
Morning subject: "The Religion of the  
Heart." Evening: "Will It Pay?"

There is a well-equipped ostrich farm ad-  
joining the Southern Pacific depot at Santa  
Monica. The birds are now in fine feed.  
Southern Pacific round trip 50 cents Sat-  
urday and Sunday.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery,  
where power may be introduced, for rent  
on third floor of Times Building. Also  
first-class offices on same floor.

First Baptist Church, morning sermon,  
Rev. P. H. Dorsey, evening, lecture on Re-  
velation, seventh chapter, "The Mother of  
Harlots." Sunday-school, 9:30 a. m.

Fifty cents for the round trip to Long  
Beach and San Pedro via the Terminal  
Railway, good going Saturday and Sunday,  
and good returning Monday.

Star Society entertainment, No. 208  
North Main street, Saturday night, March  
11. The Cotton children and others. Ad-  
mittance, 10 cents.

Don't pay \$1 for a bottle of medicine to  
purify your blood or act on your liver, but  
for 50 cents get a box of Bell's La  
Grippe Specific.

California poppies are now in bloom on  
the Alameda and the Terminal Rail-  
way. One fare on Sundays for the round  
trip.

G. G. Wickson & Co., agents Remington  
typewriter, have received 221 S. Broad-  
way, Photocopy Block. Tel. 612.

The orange-grove excursion to Highland  
will leave on Tuesday, March 14, as the  
weather promises favorable.

Jewell Grand, New Process and all the  
other Jewell stores, for gasoline and gas  
at A. Chapman's, No. 414 South Spring.

One fare to any point on the Southern  
California Railway (Santa Fe route) on Sun-  
day for the round trip.

Dr. Robert W. Haynes has removed his  
office and residence to 623 South Hill. Of-  
fice hours, 8 to 12 a. m.

One fare for the round trip to all points  
in Southern California on the Southern  
Pacific every Sunday.

Mr. Henry J. Kramer will form an adult  
class in dancing, Monday evening,  
March 13.

Glendora auction Monday (unavoidable).  
Thirty acres, twelve blocks, 150 Alosta  
lots; one-third cash.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood  
lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

If you want an orange farm or land, see  
ad. of W. P. McInnis in this column.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make  
you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Mean's \$3 shoes; sole agents, Bos-  
ton Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Betton's Pile Salve is a sure cure for pile  
in all its forms. See ad. at all drug stores.

Eighty annual clearance sale at Kan-Koo.  
See ad. this page.

Opals, Indian, Mexican goods, Campbell's.  
"The Unique," the kid-glove house.

Concert at Westlake Park Sunday after-  
noon by the Douglas Military Band,  
weather permitting.

Mr. Childress, another column, ex-  
presses appreciation of sympathy of  
friends and services of firemen.

There are undelivered telegrams at the  
Western Union Telegraph office for Dr.  
Seicha, H. S. Childs, Oliver S. Bond, P. B.  
Wickham.

A Washington special to the San Fran-  
cisco Call says that Senator Del Valle is  
now being urged for minister to Chile, to  
succeed Egan.

An important meeting of Stanton Post  
G. A. R. will be held this evening at 7:30  
o'clock, when the question of incorporat-  
ing the post will be considered.

A marriage license was issued at the  
County Clerk's office yesterday to A. D.  
Beery, a native of Illinois, 19 years of age,  
and Jessie L. Mitchell, a native of Mis-  
souri, 16 years of age, both of whom re-  
side at South Pasadena.

The Supply Committee of the Council has  
recommended that the bid of the Perry  
Lumber Company be accepted to furnish  
the city lumber for one year at the fol-  
lowing prices: Rough merchantable Oregon  
pine, \$15.40 per thousand feet; redwood,  
\$17.40; clear redwood, \$23; clear Oregon  
pine, \$23; clear surfaced redwood, \$25;  
all to be delivered in lots as ordered within  
city limits.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

**The Competitor of the Pacific Mail  
Begins Operations.**

**Trunk Lines Will Pay no More Agents'  
Commissions.—H. E. Huntington  
Inspects Work on the  
Coast Road.**

When the St. Paul goes to sea, says  
Thursday's Chronicle, with a full cargo  
of merchandise for New York via Pan-  
ama, she will take a long step in the  
direction of emancipation from the  
transportation monopoly which has been  
so hurtful to California. The Pacific  
Mail Company can no longer ac-  
cept pay from the railroads for making  
trips with empty ships and then excuse  
it by the shallow plea that regularity  
of rates is better than cheap rates.

The North American Navigation Com-  
pany has started with a push and vigor  
which should insure success.  
The St. Paul's cargo consists mainly  
of Pacific Coast products, and is made  
up of wine, brandy, borax, canned fruit  
and a miscellaneous assortment of other  
commodities. Every bit of spare room  
has been utilized for the cargo, berths  
being filled and even bulkheads torn  
away. The St. Paul will take down  
with her Capt. D. S. Austin, who will  
act as agent of the company at Pan-  
ama. It is reported that the steamship  
Saturn, which is now on its way to this  
port from New York, and will reach  
Panama about April 20, will be the  
fourth vessel to sail from San Francisco  
for Panama.

**NO-COMMISSIONS.**  
The Chronicle also states that the  
rumor that the "trunk lines" had de-  
cided to pay no commissions for busi-  
ness, which prevailed on Tuesday, ma-  
terialized in a circular received yester-  
day by a local ticket agent of the  
Southern Pacific Company. This circular  
is dated the 3d inst. and signed by  
the three commissioners of the Trunk  
Line Association, which is composed of  
representatives from all lines running  
east of Chicago and St. Louis to New  
York and meets in New York. The lo-  
cal agents of these lines and all lines  
which do business with them are not-  
ified that the association has adopted a  
resolution that from and after March 7,  
1893, no trunk line shall pay a com-  
mission or make any allowance to its  
agents in order to secure business. This  
action on the part of the Trunk Line  
Association and the no-commission  
agreement of November 11 last will  
nearly do away with commissions in  
this city. There is now only one sec-  
tion of country gridironed with rail-  
roads that pays commissions. The lines  
running between Kansas City and St.  
Louis and from all points on the Mis-  
souri River to Chicago have paid \$1 on  
each ticket for a long time and will  
probably continue to do so. This is on  
account of the Chicago and Alton road,  
which has persistently refused to agree  
not to pay commissions. The other  
lines must pay commissions or go out  
of business.

**SCHAP HEAP.**  
A Golden Gate excursion train is due  
to arrive here Sunday morning on its  
way to San Diego.

F. D. Russell, general freight agent  
of the St. Louis and San Francisco  
lines, was in the city yesterday en route  
for the East.

The meeting of the transcontinental  
freight representatives at Santa Bar-  
bara has adjourned to meet again on  
Tuesday next.

An electric headlight for locomotives  
is the latest innovation in the railway  
service of California. The Southern  
Pacific Company has one in use on one  
of its passenger locomotives running  
between the Oakland pier and Sacra-  
mento. It will light the track for three  
times the distance of an oil lamp.

H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pa-  
cific Company has gone to Santa Mar-  
guerita to inspect the construction of  
the new line of the system running from  
Santa Marguerita to Elwood. This road  
will complete the Southern Pacific's  
Coast line and when finished overland  
trains will leave the old road at Sanguis  
and will then follow the Coast line  
through Santa Barbara, Elwood and  
Santa Marguerita over the San José di-  
vision and up the Peninsula to San Fran-  
cisco. In this way the tourist will avoid  
the scorching wastes of the Mojave Des-  
ert and the almost equal heat of the in-  
terior valleys.

**CLERGYMEN**, lawyers, public speakers,  
singers and actors all recognize the virtues  
of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most  
eminent public men says: "It is the best  
remedy that can be procured for all affec-  
tions of the vocal organs, throat and lungs."

**FRANKLIN** typewriter. \$60. Gardner &  
Oliver, 104 South Spring street.

**VISITING CARDS** engraved. Lang-  
stadter, 214 West Second street. Tel. 722.

**SOWERKROWT**, Stephens, Mott Mar-  
ket.

**Our Guarantee**  
We authorize grocers to guarantee that

1. Cleveland's Baking Powder  
is a pure cream of tartar powder,  
free from alum and ammonia;

2. It is made exactly as stated  
on the label;

3. It does more work and finer  
work than any other;

4. Food raised with it has no  
bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps  
moist and fresh.

Give Cleveland's a trial, and if it  
is not as represented, return it to  
your grocer and get your money back.

**CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,**  
NEW YORK.

**DA C. N. HOAGLAND, President.**

## PETTY OFFENDERS.

**Kicked a Hole in a Picture—Petty Lar-  
ceny Cases.**

J. B. Howard, a clerk in Ellis's fur-  
niture store, on Thursday kicked a hole  
in a framed picture, which he supposed  
was that of his wife and child, and  
which the artist proposed hanging in a  
saloon until the bill for the work was  
paid. For this the agent swore out a  
complaint, charging Howard with mali-  
cious mischief. Howard was taken into  
court to answer to the charge yester-  
day, but, as there were other witnesses  
that could not be reached, the trial was  
deferred until today, Howard having  
been arraigned and released on \$20  
bond.

J. J. Nabb, the butcher who was ar-  
rested for burying decomposed meat in  
his back yard in violation of the health  
ordinance and common decency, was  
arraigned on a charge of misdemeanor  
and held to appear March 18, when his  
trial will take place.

Juan Garcia, committed for arraign-  
ment on a charge of prior conviction of  
petty larceny, was ordered transferred  
to the custody of Sheriff Cline to await  
his arraignment, which was set for  
March 17. The same action was taken  
in the case pending against Trinidad  
Burrell, who is held on a similar  
charge.

Frank Paine, "the invincible," who  
has made so much trouble for the police  
officials the past fortnight, both in and  
out of jail, was fined by Justice Sea-  
mans \$10 or ten days in jail. Paine  
took the jail.

George Pond, another disturber of  
the peace, arrested on a warrant, was  
found guilty and assessed \$3 for his fun.  
Arthur L. Chesterton, alias Edward  
Pond, was taken before Justice Sea-  
mans yesterday for arraignment on a  
charge of obtaining money under false  
pretenses, in film-flaming his alleged  
cousin, Coons, but as another charge,  
this for grand larceny, was sprung on the  
young man, his attorney, Hugh J. Craw-  
ford, Esq., asked that arraignment be  
continued until today on both charges,  
which was granted.

Nine drunks were arraigned, tried and  
sentenced in Justice Seaman's court  
yesterday. Six of them were fined \$3  
each, one \$2 and another \$1. The  
batch was, as a whole, a sorry looking  
lot, and were well satisfied, apparently,  
with their sentences.

**Charged With Battery.**  
Jules Fox was last evening arrested  
by Officer Stewart on a warrant charg-  
ing battery against him. Fox was ar-  
rested in his place of business on Los  
Angeles street, and put up \$10 for his  
appearance before Justice Seaman this  
morning to answer to the charge.

**Caught Begging.**  
Frank C. Hatton, Thomas Hessler and  
John Smith were brought in late last  
night to the police station and booked  
for vagrancy, being caught in the act  
of begging. They are old offenders.

**KNOWLEDGE**  
Brings comfort and improvement and  
tends to personal enjoyment when  
rightly used. The many, who live bet-  
ter than others and enjoy life more, with  
less expenditure, by more promptly  
adapting the world's best products to  
the needs of physical being, will attest  
the value to health of the pure liquid  
laxative principles embraced in the  
remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its present in-  
gredients in the form most acceptable and  
pleasant to the taste, and the refreshing and truly  
beneficial properties of a perfect laxa-  
tive; effectually cleansing the system  
dispelling colds, headaches and fevers  
and permanently curing constipation.  
It has given satisfaction to millions and  
met with the approval of the medical  
profession because it acts on the Kid-  
neys, Liver and Bowels without weak-  
ening them and it is perfectly free from  
every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-  
gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-  
ufactured by the California Fig Syrup  
Co. only, whose name is printed on every  
package, also the name, Syrup of Figs,  
and being well informed, you will not  
accept any substitute if offered.

**CLUETT, COON & CO'S**  
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

**CLUETT BRAND, 25C. OR \$2.75 DOZ.**  
**COON BRAND, - 20C. OR - 2.00 DOZ.**

**MONARCH SHIRTS.**

**Campbell's**  
Curios!

Baskets from Tularo!  
Indian and Mexican Goods.

**Opals & Precious Stones.**

**Campbell's Curiosity Store,**  
325 S. Spring-st.

**Goodness is**  
Gainsay!

Yesterday's TIMES contained five or  
six notices of "Cows for Sale."

This may have no particular signifi-  
cance at this time, but later on when  
people come to know all about the good  
qualities of a perfectly sterilized milk,  
like the St. Charles Evaporated Cream,  
cows will be sold below par.

It is claimed by European physicians  
that there is as much injury to health  
from drinking impure milk, as there is  
danger from drinking stagnant water.

But you say you dislike "Condensed  
Milk." Now please don't associate  
St. Charles Unsweetened Cream with  
"Condensed Milk."

Possibly you have used some old-  
fashioned brand of "cream." Do not  
let that prevent you from trying "St.  
Charles." Prove the pudding by try-  
ing it. After you have used one can  
you will be your own milk-man.

If your grocer does not keep it don't  
believe it when he says "Here is some-  
thing just as good."

There's nothing in the shape of a  
milk product half so good for the baby  
and for the table and all cooking pur-  
poses as

**ST. CHARLES**  
EVAPORATED CREAM

Free samples to physicians, nurses,  
hospitals, wholesale and retail grocers,  
everywhere, by addressing  
**W. E. GODFREY,**  
Los Angeles.

Today a grand telegraphers' tourna-  
ment will be held in Hardman Hall,  
New York City.

The programme will consist of six or  
seven different events. The message  
and ladies' classes will be open to all,  
and the same is true of the code and  
championship classes. Crack tele-  
graphers from all parts of the country  
will compete for the prizes, which are  
both numerous and valuable.

Today winds up the first week of our  
annual clearance sale, and the  
volume of business done far exceeds our  
expectations. See our discounts:

Per Ct. Per Ct.  
Screens..... 25 Leather Goods..... 20  
Baskets..... 25 Bronzes..... 20  
Porcelains..... 25 Rattan Furni..... 20  
Lacquer Trays..... 25 Stationery..... 20  
Toys..... 25 Hemp Rugs..... 10  
Cal. Curios..... 25 Silks..... 10  
Mexican and Indian Goods, 20 per cent

**KAN-KOO, 110 S. Spring-st.**  
Opposite Nadeau Hotel.

**Pioneer Truck Co.**  
No. 3 MARKET ST.  
Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving. Bag-  
gage and freight delivered promptly to ad-  
dress. Telephone 17.

**UNDERTAKERS.**  
D. G. PECK CO.,  
140 N. Main-st. Embalming a Specialty.  
Always Open. Telephone 61.

**IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT**  
**PENSIONS**

Address a Letter or Postal Card to  
**THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY,**  
JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,  
P. O. Box 463, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served ninety days, or over, in the late  
war, are entitled, if now partially or wholly disabled for ordinary manual labor, whether  
disability was caused by service or not, and regardless of their pecuniary circumstances,  
to a pension if they are disabled (if not retired) by service or not, whether soldiers or sailors,  
death was due to army service or not, if now dependent upon their own labor for support.  
Widows not dependent upon their own labor are entitled if the soldier's death was due to  
Children are entitled (if under 16 years) in almost all cases where there was no widow,  
or she has since died or remarried.  
Parents are entitled, if a soldier left neither widow nor child, provided soldier died in  
service, or from effects of service, and they are now dependent upon their own labor for  
support. It makes no difference whether soldier served or died in the late war or in regu-  
lar army or navy.  
Soldiers of the late war, pensioned under one law, may apply for higher rates under  
other laws, without losing any rights.  
Thousands of soldiers, drawing from \$2 to \$10 per month under the old law, are entitled  
to higher rates under new law, not only on account of disabilities for which now pen-  
sion is paid, but also for other disabilities due to service or not.  
Soldiers and sailors disabled in line of duty in regular army or navy since the war are  
so entitled, whether discharged for disability or not.  
Survivors, and their widows, of the Black, White, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole or  
Florida Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, are entitled under a recent act.  
Mexican War soldiers and their widows also, entitled, if sixty-two years of age or dis-  
abled or dependent.  
Old claims completed and settlement obtained, whether pension has been granted un-  
der later laws or not.  
Rejected claims reopened and settlement secured, if rejection improper or illegal.  
Certificates of service and discharge obtained for soldiers and sailors of the late war  
who have lost their original papers.  
Send for laws and information. No charge for advice. No fee unless successful. Ad-  
dress

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Soldiers and sailors disabled



TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE: 1 SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS.

## W. P. McINTOSH, Real Estate Agent, HAS FOR SALE—

144 S. Main st., Los Angeles,

The choicest 10 and 20-acre tracts of orange land at Redlands with 10 years time; only 10 per cent cash down and no further payment for 10 years; only 6 1/2 per cent interest; only 1 mile from the postoffice. Price, \$300 per acre, including water piped to each tract.

Orange land and orange trees at Montrose \$200 to \$300 per acre from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles from both railroad depots. Terms, one-third cash, balance in five years at 8 per cent per annum.

Every tree guaranteed to live or be replaced at expense of company. Have experienced orchardists to plant and care for land for absent owners at \$1.75 per acre a month until in bearing. No bud planted less than 4 1/2 feet tall. The orchards at Montrose have never been injured by frost, wind or fruit pests.

A Few Special Bargains!

120 acres, perfectly level, 1 1/2 miles from center Redlands with over 17 miles of bearing. Valley water with 5000 first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant. Only \$810 per acre, or \$520 without the trees. Will sell half at same rate.

10 acres all prepared for trees and necessary trees to plant, \$270 per acre; only 1 1/2 miles from Redlands postoffice.

10 acres, all in bearing, only 1/4 mile from Croyton station, \$600; 1/2 cash, balance less than time. This price is \$1 per acre less than its present value.

4 1/2 acres on Cypress avenue, Redlands, adjoining the elegant residence of Isaac Ford, with 315 orange trees in bearing, house worth \$2500, all for \$6000; only one-third cash, balance long time at 6 1/2 per cent net interest.

40 acres adjoining the beautiful Montrose nurseries with pressure water and necessary first-class budded orange trees to plant same, \$125,000.

10 1/2 acres at Montrose adjoining the factory with about one-third planted to 8-year-old buds, two-story house, pressure water, only \$6000.

100 acres 1 mile from Croyton station, 60 acres of which is fine orange land, with fine spring on upper portion, for \$20 per acre.

Also 10-acre orange groves planted one year from \$320 to \$400 per acre.

Nursery for Sale

10 acres in oranges and nursery of 70,000 budded orange and lemon trees all from 1 to 15 feet tall, the best location and finest nursery at Montrose. All trees grown with out shelter over them. Price, \$20,000. Will accept 1/4 of price in trees at \$1 each. The orchard without the nursery is worth half of the price.

Also business and residence lots in Montrose where lots have advanced more than 20 per cent in past thirty days on account of the cheap power for manufacturing and the pure water and dry climate.

City property sold and money loaned.

Apply to  
W. P. McIntosh,  
144 South Main st., Los Angeles, Cal.

## HOUSE AND LOT.

W. H. Mills Creates a Profound  
Impression.

Los Angeles May One Day Excel  
San Francisco.

The First Street Opening Project and  
North Broadway.

A Complaint That Investment Property  
Will Not Pay Fair Interest—Sales  
on Lower Broadway—A Busy  
Recorder—Notes.

The extremely wet weather during the past week has interfered with the real estate business to a considerable extent. In spite of the rain, however, a number of small transactions have taken place, and preliminary arrangements for several important trades, which are likely to be consummated within a week or two. One agent sold ten lots in five days during the rain, also a house and lot at an advance of \$500 over the price paid for it twenty days ago. Four of the lots were in the Kincaid tract, and sold at an advance over the prices realized at the recent auction. Most of the lots in this tract are now held at an average advance of \$200 over the prices paid for them, and several will be at once improved by the owners.

BANKERS ON BROADWAY.

T. B. Brotherton, president of the Citizens' Bank, has bought seventy feet on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh, in the St. Vincent's Block, at \$900 a foot. This makes the fourth bank property in the block, and something substantial in the line of improvements may be looked for there in the near future. At the present rate of progress it will not be many years before Broadway will be lined with business blocks for its entire length. It is stated that not a foot of land can now be had on Broadway, between First and Seventh, at less than \$325 a foot.

NORTH BROADWAY.

Meantime, now that the opening of West First street is likely soon to become an accomplished fact, it is about time to look for an improvement in property on North Broadway, the price of which, at present, is absurdly disproportionate to that for frontage on the same street south of First. Even without any hill improvement, there seems to be no reason why property just north of First street should be going at a bargain at \$200 a foot, while, for property 500 feet further south, from \$300 to \$700 a foot is asked and obtained. There is already a stiffening up on North Broadway, in anticipation of the coming improvement. The meeting to arrange for the opening of First street hill was held on Monday and the account printed in THE TIMES on Tuesday. On that day an agent advertised a lot which was in his hands on North Broadway at \$200 a foot.

Immediately the owner came in and raised the price to \$400.

THE COLLEGE AUCTION.

The auction sale of lots at Colegrove, in the Cahuenga Valley, referred to last week, has been set for Wednesday next. Unless the weather is very bad, there is likely to be a good attendance, as any inquiries have been received by the agent. A map of the tract has been printed at THE TIMES job office. The dummy railroad, from the end of Temple street, is already in operation, running four trains a day. The time is about ripe for some enterprising capitalists to resuscitate the Los Angeles and Pacific foothill railroad, and bring it to a connection with the electric cars, either at Seventh or Buena Vista streets.

A CONVERTED CORPORATION.

A profound impression has been caused, among thinking men, by the speech of William H. Mills of the Southern Pacific Company, at the recent Chamber of Commerce banquet at Redondo. Speaking in a semi-official capacity, an official of the company, Mr. Mills outlined what is practically a revolution in the attitude of his company toward the southern end of the State. He intimated that, owing to the easier grades and shorter distance from ocean to ocean, the chief business of the future, between the Atlantic and Pacific, would be done from Santa Monica or San Pedro to New Orleans, and that the carrying of freight for the Territories up to San Francisco and 500 miles back again would soon cease. In brief, he intimated that the Southern Pacific Company has realized the more advantageous commercial location of Los Angeles, as compared with San Francisco, this city not only being on the shortest line between the two oceans, but having no obstacles in the way of steep grades and long snowsheds to overcome.

In this, at a late hour, recognizing a fact which has long been apparent to close and unprejudiced observers, the Southern Pacific Company is not entitled to—and probably does not expect—any particular thanks from the people of Southern California.

Los Angeles, thanks, in great measure, to another great railroad corporation, which realized how much nature had done for this section, and which had faith in our future. Other railroads are coming, and with the Southern Pacific a change of policy has become a matter of self-preservation. All the same, it is a pleasing thing to Southern Californians to see that the truth has prevailed at last with this great corporation, so powerful for good and evil.

The stimulating effects of this new departure on real estate will be great, and will soon become apparent. Shortly after the event referred to, one of the most prominent citizens of Los Angeles county, a pioneer and large land owner, remarked: "For the first time I now begin to believe that, at no very distant day, Los Angeles may become a larger city than San Francisco." Nor was he the only one through whose brain a similar idea flitted, as Mr. Mills ceased outlining the plans of his company.

SHORT-SIGHTED ANGRINESS.

It has always been thus with the people of Los Angeles. Credited by many outsiders with being vainglorious boasters, in point of fact not one in five hundred of us really has anything like a full conception of, or perfect faith in, the brilliant future which nature has plainly outlined for this favored city. Those who have had glimpses of the truth have been half ashamed to express their fear of being deemed visionaries. The priceless gifts around us have become matters of course, and

with few honorable exceptions, it has been left to men from the outside, with longer range of vision, to point out our true destiny, and show their own faith in it by investing millions in railroads, steamship lines, hotels, business blocks and other improvements.

The speech in question made almost as great an impression in San Francisco as it did here—but of a far different nature. San Francisco papers have denounced the speech and the speaker in vehement language, forgetting that even great corporations must bow to the stern logic of geographical facts. San Francisco has had its day, and has been found wanting. Its self-sufficient merchants have dozed away the years in ostrich-like security, based on the recollections of a by-gone day that is no more, and never again will be, when San Francisco was the Pacific Coast and all roads led to the Golden Gate. San Franciscans would better recognize the inevitable, and console themselves by buying lots in Los Angeles while they may be had at half the price which will be asked for them five years hence.

EAGLE ROCK VALLEY.

The demand for acreage, in small lots, near the city, still continues. Another unimproved tract in Eagle Rock Valley, of fourteen acres, has been sold, for \$2800, to a recently arrived Englishman, who will set out fruit trees on the land.

TRAT MUCH-NEEDED HOTEL.

The absolute necessity for a first class tourist hotel in Los Angeles becomes every day more apparent. The existing hotels, ill-adapted to the purpose as they are, cannot accommodate the crowds of visitors who throng the city. One agent says he knows of half a dozen Eastern people who came to Los Angeles with their families, with the idea of investing some money in property, but, under pressure from their wives and daughters, went down to Coronado. That is where the City of Bay and Climate has a big "pull." It is an anomaly that the chief city of Southern California should be far surpassed in this direction by such places as San Diego, San Diego, San Diego, Santa Monica and Santa Barbara. Several of the western hills, in the city limits, would afford a site with a view equal or superior to that from the Raymond, and property can now be had on those hills at a very low price.

The present about the location of the Tenth-street hotel, bobbed up again serenely this week, but, as far as can be learned, there is nothing in it. Such rumors do harm by keeping back other projects. What enterprising citizens will set the ball a-rolling for the construction of a first-class hotel, let one of the western hills, with spacious grounds and a commanding view over mountain, valley and ocean!

AN INVESTOR'S KICK.

An agent who does a considerable business in improved business property, complains to THE TIMES that such property is held at too high a price to tempt conservative investors. An Eastern man was recently inquiring for income-paying business property, and could find nothing that would net him over 4 per cent, after allowing for taxes, insurance and reasonable repairs. During the boom people bought for speculation, and put their money in property where they not only get less interest, but have the trouble of collecting rents and the risk of being at times with only a partial list of tenants. This argument is given for what it is worth. In a rapidly growing city, where there is an immediate prospect of considerable advance in values, it is, naturally, difficult to get land-owners who are not pushed for money to place their property on a simple investment basis. The agent in question, says he could dispose of a considerable amount of good income property, that will pay 6 per cent net.

A SHON OF THE TIMES.

The recorder's office affords a pretty good idea of the condition of the real estate market. Since the first of the year, there has been a bigger rush in that office than at any time within four years. For several years after the boom, it was possible to get a deed recorded within about two weeks, but now a purchaser is lucky if he can "read his title clear" within a month.

BUILDING PERMITS.

During the week the following building permits were issued:

E. J. Teal, one-story frame dwelling, First street, near Cummings, \$900.

Johnson-Keeney Company, one-story frame dwelling, Birch street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, \$900.

H. Edwards, two-story brick block, Fifth street, near Main, \$3500.

G. W. Gates, one-story frame dwelling, Twenty-eighth street, between Main and Grand avenue, \$1258.

F. B. Colver, change barn to house, 127 North Figueroa, \$190.

J. F. Cosby, two-story frame dwelling, Palm drive, between Adams and Twenty-third, \$575.

L. L. Hartel, two-story frame dwelling, Seventh street, opposite Bixel, \$8800.

Mrs. S. S. Hickox, two-story frame dwelling, Los Angeles street, between Pico and Twelfth, \$1800.

M. V. Cate, two-story frame dwelling at, 1575 North Main street, \$490.

Mrs. C. E. Coubray, one-story frame dwelling, Providence street, near Burlington, \$1100.

H. Fisk, frame dwelling, Eighteenth street, \$700.

Mrs. Jane Murphy, to add to frame dwelling, No. 1927 South Olive street, \$250.

Mr. Wild, frame stable, Grand avenue, near Temple, \$50.

George H. Strong, shed of tile and iron on Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth streets, \$20.

C. A. Barker, two-story frame dwelling, Burlington avenue, near Orange street, \$3500.

W. H. Stimson, two-story frame dwelling, Figueroa street, between Twenty-third and Adams, \$6000.

O. T. Johnson, three-story brick warehouse, Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth, \$9000.

H. A. Irish, to move frame shop to No. 188 North Daly street, \$50.

The following contracts have also been let:

E. A. McQuary, with M. A. Messmore, contractor, to build frame dwelling on Jefferson street, \$1575.

Charles H. Barker, with T. B. Sage, contractor, to build two-story frame dwelling on Westlake tract, \$700.

Charged With Petty Larceny.

Frank Bennett and John Henderson were yesterday arrested on a charge of petty larceny and placed in the City Jail to await arraignment.

## SAN PEDRO HARBOR

Mr. Forman's Report to the  
Chamber of Commerce.

What He Accomplished as a Special  
Delegate to Washington.

He Thinks the Outlook for an Ap-  
propriation Very Favorable.

The Difficulties With Which He Had to  
Contend—The People Must Present  
A Solid Front—Routine  
Business.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present Directors Freeman, Edwards, Grant, Breed, Jones, Parsons, Eilen, Germain, Forman, McGarvin.

The following names were reported for membership, and were, on motion, elected: A. C. Blittler, proprietor of the Hollenbeck Hotel, recommended by J. E. Hull; Cass & Smurr Stone Company, recommended by Robert McGarvin; Sumner P. Hunt, recommended by E. D. Silent.

The chairman of several committees reported their committees, and they were confirmed as follows: Director E. W. Jones, Parks; D. W. Field, George Gephart, D. R. Brerly, Joseph Mesmer, Director M. L. Graf, Law and Legislation; J. A. Anderson, Esq., Enoch Knight, Esq., A. M. Stephens, Esq., T. L. Winder, Esq., Director H. Jevne, Commerce; H. J. Woolacott, M. S. Hewes, H. Bartning, A. Haas, Director McGarvin, Ways and Means; W. E. Hughes, A. L. Bath, L. M. Grider, E. S. Hubbard.

Director Charles Forman, who has been spending the last six weeks in Washington as special delegate of the chamber in behalf of San Pedro Harbor, offered the following report:

LOS ANGELES, March 10, 1893.

To the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce: I have the honor to tender herewith a report of the work accomplished as special delegate to Washington in behalf of San Pedro Harbor, a duty to which I was appointed by the board January 17.

Arrived in Washington January 28, accompanied by T. E. Gibbon, Esq., who assisted me in the various matters of the session. We were armed with numerous petitions of business men of all sections of Southern California, and many cities of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. We had also resolutions from the Redlands and Riverside Town Trustees, from the boards of trade of Pasadena, Pomona and San Pedro; from the Superior Court of Santa Barbara county, and from the State Board of Trade. Later there arrived for our use and advantage joint resolutions from the California legislature, resolutions of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and from various organizations in Arizona and New Mexico.

At the beginning of the session, Senator Felton, who, through the whole of the contest, showed himself the true and untiring friend of Southern California, introduced a bill for the appropriation of \$250,000 for the initial work on a deep-water harbor at San Pedro, to be constructed in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee on the subject of the harbor, whose appointment had been ordered during the preceding session of Congress. This being a short session at the end of an administration, no river and harbor bill was framed for passage, and it was therefore necessary that all appropriations of this character should come in as independent measures or should be attached to the sundry civil appropriation bill. It was not deemed wise, in view of the fact that the Government is already obligated to meet continuing appropriations of about \$400,000,000 for river and harbor work heretofore begun and now being carried on under the continuous contract system, to ask for a continuous appropriation for a larger sum than \$250,000. The effort to get the bill through was undertaken with a very distinct appreciation of the enormous difficulties which lay in the way, but with a confidence that whether we succeeded or failed the work would not be wasted, as nearly all those with whom we should have dealt must be in the same position when the appropriation again comes before Congress.

Senator Felton's bill was read and referred to the Senate committee on Commerce, which is the committee in that body that considers all questions of harbor appropriations. Unfortunately, Senator Felton was not a member of this committee, and had no vote with which to affect its action, but he had made use to the utmost of his influence, which was potent, both in the Senate and in the House, and which would have sufficed, had the bill emerged from the committee, to have secured its passage through the Senate.

On the 10th of February the committee announced its willingness to give the case of San Pedro a hearing, and I appeared before them and made a brief, formal argument in favor of the appropriation. I was received as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and explained that its 500 members, together with the people of all Southern California and of the Territory of Utah, were unanimous in the sentiment that the commercial necessities of their section demand the creation of a deep-water harbor at some point in the vicinity of Los Angeles. I gave the committee a few facts and figures showing the rapid increase in the population and production of this section, and sketched its future commercial possibilities. As to the question of location, I explained that to the people of the Southwest generally it had been heretofore a matter of indifference where the harbor was built, whether at Santa Monica, Redondo or San Pedro—their desire being that it should be somewhere near the city. The General Government having given the matter a thorough investigation through five separate boards of engineers, who had unanimously reported in favor of San Pedro as the most available point at which to locate the harbor, there was no longer any opportunity for choice left to our people, and I gave the committee all combined to urge the claims of the selected port.

convince those with whom we have to deal of the importance and the necessity of the undertaking. This calls for incessant agitation of the subject personally with each individual who is in a position to assist us. I am reasonably confident that we have now a good number of very determined friends on the committee which must pass on the harbor appropriation bill in the next Congress, and that their influence will be strongly felt when the San Pedro matter comes up again for consideration. There is, of course, no abstract certainty that an appropriation for San Pedro will pass the next Congress, as that body may have to face financial complications of a peculiar order, but with the help which Senator White and Mr. Cannon have given to the cause, combined with the winning of avowed friends to the measure in both houses, the probability is greatly enhanced that next year and Harlan's bill receives the signature of the President, San Pedro will come in for an appropriation which will permit the Government to the deep-water harbor undertaking. The final appropriation once gained the subsequent assistance to the enterprise will come much easier. I am convinced that the chances of such an appropriation will be greatly enhanced if the Chamber of Commerce will again, as they have during the past two years, send some special delegate to Washington who will make it his business to urge the measure to the attention of the individual members who might otherwise vote against it. I make the statement with great confidence, because it will certainly not be in my power to serve you again in this capacity, and if it were possible, I should certainly refuse to risk my life by spending it in vain in the abominable climate of the National Capital.

In conclusion, let me say, that on discussing the question with those who had the honor to form an opinion, I became convinced—and I can hardly state the case too strongly—that if we ever hope to accomplish anything for San Pedro, we must do it by presenting a united front in favor of the place selected by the engineers. Such a thing as Congress appropriating money for the construction of works contrary to the advice of its engineers would be against all precedents and in the highest degree improbable. Five successive boards of engineers, which have canvassed the ground, have reported in favor of San Pedro. As the case stands now with the Nation's representatives at Washington, it is San Pedro or nothing. Applications for any other point in the result which it has on the matter, is merely to postpone indefinitely any improvement whatever. A proposition that after five successive reports in favor of San Pedro we should now stop and again ask a reconsideration with the idea that the next board may report in favor of some other place, and the Congress, ignoring all other decisions, would promptly accept that one and straight away make an appropriation in its favor, calls for a succession of reports of the kind that the average imagination finds it hard to grasp. Under present circumstances, therefore, any attempt to reopen the case is, in effect, an upsetting of all the good work done thus far, and should be promptly and energetically opposed by this organization. Very respectfully,

CHARLES FORMAN.

At the conclusion of the reading the report was moved and carried that the report be placed on the records of the chamber, and that a vote of thanks be extended to Director Forman for his work at Washington.

A communication was read from Barton Rogers asking that the chamber give financial assistance to a French and English periodical published in Paris. The secretary was instructed to respond stating that the chamber would not be able, on account of lack of funds, to comply with the request.

A communication was read from Senator Matthews stating that the Los Angeles county representatives at Sacramento were doing their best for the bill for the repeal of the mortgage tax, but with small prospect of success.

Suitable resolutions of respect in memory of the late Thomas B. Brown were adopted by a unanimous vote, and ordered spread on the minutes, after which the board adjourned.

## EASY ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE.

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The poor man or woman should understand that the edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica which we are offering is an excellent work, and is an exact reproduction of the original Edinburgh edition, and that it is offered on the exceedingly favorable terms of only 10 cents per day. This is so low that almost any person may procure the work, which is, in fact, an entire library within itself. But one condition is imposed upon the purchaser, and that is that he shall be a subscriber to THE TIMES.

A good idea of the completeness of the encyclopedia may be obtained from the following recital of its salient features:

Twenty-five large quarto volumes comprise the set. It numbers a total of nearly twenty-two thousand pages, or an average of almost one thousand pages to each volume. There are 16,404 articles, each averaging in length one and one-fourth pages. An average of 142 specially written and signed articles are found in each volume, a total of 3399. Four-fifths of the entire work consists of 16,233 pages of articles prepared by persons specially fitted for the work in hand. Over nine hundred separate illustrations are to be found embodied in 338 full page engraved plates, besides 671 maps and plans, including 337 colored maps, making a grand total of 9092 illustrations, exclusive of maps and plans.

All of this vast amount of information is brought up to date, and is the only form in which such an immense amount of knowledge is presented to the public at such a low price and at such ridiculously reasonable terms.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Recommendations Adopted at Yesterday's Meeting of the Board.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Public Works yesterday, the following recommendations were adopted for submission to the Council Monday:

In the matter of the petition from R. L. Canfield et al., asking to have the grade established on Brent street, between Temple and Court streets, we recommend the same be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from C. A. Bryan et al., asking to have a cement sidewalk laid, eight feet wide, on the west side of Grand avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention.

Recommend that the City Engineer be instructed to present an ordinance of intention to cement sidewalk First street (twelve feet wide) between Garey street and the property of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe on the south side where not already sidewalked.

Sucrose is our common cane sugar, which is found in the nectar of all flowers to a greater or less degree.

## THE CITY COUNCIL.

The Storm-water Problem Dis-  
cussed at Length.

Figueroa Street Property-owners  
Present Their Case.

The City Engineer Favors a System  
of Storm-water Drains.

The Council Also Favors This Plan, and  
Declares in Favor of the Issuance  
of Bonds for Its Con-  
struction.

The special meeting of the City Council, held for the purpose of considering some improvements in storm-water drainage, was called to order shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present Councilmen Rhodes, Munson, Nickell, Pessell, Innes, Campbell, Strohm and President Teed.

After it had been moved that the Council should go into committee of the whole, Councilman Nickell took the chair.

President Teed delivered a short speech, in which he said that he supposed that the question at issue more nearly affected his ward than any other. He referred to the drainage pipe which, as a continuation of the Arroyo de los Reyes, discharges water into Figueroa street. The water, he said, was still running from it yesterday morning. His ward could take care of the water which fell within its boundaries but not of the water flowing on to it from the surrounding territory. He believed that the proper way to get rid of the water was to construct an enormous storm drain.

A number of property-owners appeared before the Council and advanced arguments similar to those presented by President Teed.

J. S. Slauson said that he realized that the same difficulty was experienced in other parts of the city. He asked in this case, however, that the stream be turned back into a condition something as it was originally, and thus relieve the residents along that thoroughfare of the difficulty which a former Council had placed in their way. He thought it was due to them that the present Council should grant them relief.

At the request of Councilman Munson the City Engineer stated the condition of the matter as regards the city, and told of how a committee had been appointed by a former Council to investigate it. Portions of the report of the committee were read, and a scheme was outlined by which it was believed the whole city could be effectually supplied with a system of drains at an expense of about \$500,000. The City Engineer further said that it was not the population of the city, but the extent of its area and the peculiarity of its configuration that made such work costly. He believed that the storm water could not be done away with in any manner except by drains. It would not cost a dollar for engineering for the work, but the cost of the material for use as prepared by eminent engineers. To carry the water away in the streets is becoming every year more and more difficult. Every house built prevents the ground on which it stands from absorbing the moisture.

Mr. Barber said that Figueroa street was losing its reputation as the finest one in the city. He hoped that the Council would make some move promptly.

Mr. Slauson suggested that since the city might not vote for the issuance of the bonds to carry out the scheme, some special provision to be made for the Figueroa street matter and thus insure the doing of the work. If this were not done, any improvements that might be made on that street in the way of graveling would need to be repaired after the next rain. The work should be pushed to be completed before another winter.

Engineer Eaton, who assisted in the original laying out of the work, spoke in favor of its being done.

Others spoke in the matter, advancing about the same arguments as had before been given. A suggestion that one of the streets intersecting Figueroa should be so fixed as to carry away a large portion of the water was objected to as impracticable.

President Teed further argued that what was for the good of one part of the city was for the good of the whole; the gentlemen from the other ward ought not therefore object to a local improvement.

After some discussion it was, on motion of Councilman Strohm, resolved that it was the sense of the committee that the City Engineer should be instructed to present plans and specifications for a system of storm-water drains in conformity with the report of the Board of Engineers made in 1889, and that thereafter the City Attorney report to this Council an ordinance declaring the necessity for the issuance of bonds to carry out the same.

President Teed then took the chair, and Councilman Nickell presented the formal report of the committee's action to the Council, after which it was adopted.

The matter of the grade on the portion of Figueroa street that was taken up and considerable discussion resulted, three or four of the property-owners on that part of the street appearing before the Council and speaking on the matter. It was finally laid over until 2 o'clock Monday, and the Council adjourned.

## They Read The Times.

"We've had nineteen people up here today to tell us where Calgary, Alta., is," said Secretary Willard of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, with a distracted look, "and beside that we read in THE TIMES this morning that it's up in British Columbia. One man took pains to send us this," handing the reporter the following printed slip:

"The town in this country in which the highest prices are charged is said to be Calgary, Col. Beer is sold there for 26 cents a glass, and the bartender looks up what is left after he has turned out a glass—Philadelphia Record."

"Please say that we've answered that letter of inquiry and sent it on its way."

His Friends Paid Up.

The case against Ed Flann, who cashed two checks, issued by him on the City Bank without having sufficient deposit to protect them, was withdrawn upon friends of Flann making sufficient deposit to secure their release.

## East Whittier!

A good many lots have been sold in East Whittier in the last 80 days. All are to be improved. The acreage of lemons and oranges, mostly lemons, put out in the next sixty days will run up into the hundreds.

We have, without question, the finest location for lemons of any locality in Southern California, Cahuenga not excepted, as we have plenty of water, while they have not.

## We Have Some Fine 10-acre Tracts

Still on sale, though they are going rapidly and choice will soon be limited. Come out during February and make your selection and be ready for March putting in of trees. A lemon orchard started now will in five years produce a splendid income. There is no danger of over-production of lemons. California can not, as yet, supply her own demand—no danger of having to give them away during your lifetime.

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Contributions of a practical character are invited to this department; also inquiries on matters of interest to the rural population, replies to which, from the experience of the contributors, will be given as possible, and on one side of the paper only. Address, Editor, The Times, Agricultural Editor.

### The Orange Market.

Oranges have been moving more freely during the week, at the reduced prices of \$2.50 for Riverside navel and \$1.50 for Riverside seedlings, f.o.b. Had it not been for the very rainy weather which has prevailed, shipments would have been still larger. The best part of the Florida crop is now practically out of the market. According to the most careful estimates, there are still about one thousand carloads, or 300,000 boxes, to come forward from that State, but most of this fruit is badly damaged by frost. Some Florida oranges were marketed in Philadelphia last week at 5 cents a box and upward.

There has been a considerable amount of further stir made during the week over the action of two commission houses in withdrawing from the association of packers and growers at Riverside, and thus forcing a reduction in prices. The two packing firms which withdrew from the combine are the Earl Fruit Company and the Griffin & Skelly Company. The first-named firm has been made the subject of much unfavorable criticism in the press. Briefly stated, the explanation given by the head of the firm of the circumstances is as follows:

The growers outnumbered the packers in the association two to one, there being for each packer two growers, whose fruit that firm was handling. For some time previous to the meeting, Messrs. Garcelon and Crawford, the two representatives of the growers whose fruit the Earl Company was handling, had been complaining, and in the meeting both these gentlemen stated that they were willing to accept lower prices; that their fruit must be moved, and that if the association would not permit them to ship through their packing-houses at less than association prices they would themselves ship independently.

The question of reducing rates for two weeks was then brought up and defeated. Mr. Earl then asked Messrs. Garcelon and Crawford what he had better do, and they advised him to withdraw from the association, which he did. At the same time Mr. Skelly, of the Griffin & Skelly Company, also withdrew. The meeting then reconsidered the action regarding a two-weeks' reduction in prices, and agreed to that step. This reduction would cease today (Saturday), but on the first of the month another meeting was held and the reduction extended indefinitely as to time.

On the other hand, it is claimed that there would be a reason for the speedy marketing of navel, there was no cause for reducing the price of seedlings, which will keep in good condition for some time to come. Also, that twenty-four hours before the meeting Mr. Earl sent out a circular to the growers, in which he had reduced rates. It is not denied by a majority of the growers that it was high time for navel to begin to move. Should these copious rains be followed by warm weather they will mature very rapidly and begin to drop, as previously stated, these conditions the gradual thinning of the navel trees under these circumstances is a course the wisdom of which will be better appreciated when there is a grand rush for cars to take away the bulk of the crop. Seedlings are better able to take care of themselves. A circular from a Philadelphia firm, quoted in THE TIMES a few days ago, cautioned California growers to market their fruit between now and May 15, not holding for June, or even late May shipments, as consumers are used to heavy supplies during warm weather, when strawberries and small fruits and vegetables are plentiful.

As before stated, the whole trouble with the present combine appears to be that it was not general, even at Riverside. It is impossible to keep up prices on a slow market well supplied with fruit from another source, while a number of growers are shipping independently, and some persons even contracting to cut under association prices, whatever those prices may be. Among others, Mr. Everest of Riverside, who owns the largest navel orange grove in the world in full bearing, has been shipping all along independently of the combine, through a commission house. It was inevitable that a fabric founded on so unstable a foundation should fall. Growers should profit by this experience and try to organize for next season's business on a more solid basis.

The carload of oranges for England, mention of which has been made in these columns, arrived in New York on Tuesday, in good condition, and was once transferred to the Teutonic of the White Star line.

### Eastern Market for California Oranges.

E. L. Goodsell, an extensive fruit dealer from New York, was seen by a TIMES reporter at the Westminster Hotel last evening. In regard to the outlook for the market for California oranges, he talked somewhat at length and quite freely. Mr. Goodsell has a New York office and is chairman of the Fruit Auction Company of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the fruit firm of Campion, Goodsell & Co. of London. When questioned as to the quantity of Florida oranges yet to be marketed, he said that advice received from his Jacksonville office at Florida, as sent one week ago, stated that there were yet 300,000 boxes of fruit left out of a total of 3,800,000 boxes for the season. From this it will be seen that the Florida fruit is pretty well cleared from the New York market. In expectation of this, however, Mr. Goodsell said, the California producers have waited for too long a time before shipping their fruit from here.

As a result of this action on their part, large quantities of Sicily oranges are to be placed on the New York market. He went on to state that 120,000 boxes of the fruit have been shipped and will be in New York within twenty-five days. Valencia oranges, 420s—that is, 420 in a box—can now be laid down in New York at \$3.25. The prices of picking, packing and freight are favorable to Sicily producers. The

prices paid for labor in Sicily are 40 cents per day for adult labor, or 20 cents for boys or girls. The cost of freight to New York is 30 cents, and the tariff 25 cents per box, while here the cost for labor is much greater and the freight, overland from here to New York is 87 cents. Mr. Goodsell recommends that the California fruit be picked and shipped in moderate quantities, but continuously, thus avoiding a glut and at the same time keeping New York so well stocked with it as not to warrant the sending of any large shipments of Sicily oranges. He thinks that the fruit here should be placed on the New York market and sold for what it will bring rather than for producers to hold it and lose the opportunity of at least fair sales. The great bulk of the consumers will buy whichever variety they can purchase for the least money, and a fine-looking orange, even if quite sour, will sell much better than one of poor appearance, even if it be of good flavor. At \$2 per box in New York a large amount of the fruit from here can be sold. At \$2.50 per box there would be a falling off of 30 per cent. of the sales, and at \$2.75 there would be a falling off of about 60 per cent.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodsell, in company with J. Mackey and wife, have just completed a horseback tour from Los Angeles to Riverside and San Diego and return. They will leave this morning for San Francisco, traveling in the same manner. Mr. Goodsell reports that the oranges which he has seen during this trip are of unusually fine quality.

### Garden Truck and Prejudice.

Some cabbage is being shipped, mostly from Orange county, in carload lots, the price ranging from \$1 to \$1.20. The demand is still greater than the supply.

The market is still bare of cauliflower and celery, which are quoted nominally, at 50 cents per dozen for cauliflower and 40 cents for celery, at which prices there is "big money" in the raising of these vegetables.

The shipment of winter vegetables to the East is now established on a firm basis and will increase rapidly from year to year. The shipments in February, by the Southern California Railway, were double those for the previous month. The Times again calls the attention of industrious men to the opportunity which is here afforded them to engage in a profitable and independent occupation, requiring very small capital, as there is no difficulty in renting lands for this purpose. In this industry there is no waiting long years for trees to yield, the planter getting his returns, in cash, within a few months after he turns the first sod. It is a somewhat singular fact that the average true-born American on this Coast entertains the idea that there is something derogatory in the raising of vegetables for market. This stigma does not attach to fruit-raising, which is conceded to be a noble profession. Even some vegetables are exempt, such as potatoes, tomatoes and squashes, but when it comes to cabbage, cauliflower, celery and such "garden truck," the native son is apt to turn up his nose, and to intimate that such business is only fitted for the plodding and persevering Chinaman, "Italian" or "Portuguese." It is just possible that the fact that there is a considerable amount of back-sight connected with this branch of horticulture may in some measure explain the distaste with which it is regarded, although it is difficult to see how, in this respect, it is any less agreeable than wilding a pick or baling hay, while it has the great advantage that the vegetable-raiser is his own master, and, with ordinary diligence, may be sure of a fair competence at a period when he would otherwise, in nine cases out of ten, be working for a living.

### A Successful Fruit Union.

That unity is strength in the marketing of fruit may be plainly seen from the operations of the California Fruit Union during 1892. The shipments of fruit by the union to its Eastern agents during the year amounted to 16,944 carloads, of which 10,411 were refrigerated cars, containing twelve tons or more per car, and 562 were ventilated cars, forwarded in freight trains, leaving only 91 cars forwarded by passenger service. Shipments made to persons other than agents aggregated about 800 cars.

Of the shipments to agents, 715 cars were sent to Chicago, 365 to New York, 156 to Minneapolis, 102 to Omaha, 99 to Boston, 62 to New Orleans, 68 to St. Paul, 52 to St. Louis, 40 to Philadelphia, 28 to Kansas City and 7 to Louisville.

On sales of 1,233,239 packages of fruit the gross receipts were \$1,908,219, netting shippers, free of overland freight, commissions, etc., \$1,065,486. The gross receipts per package were \$1.54, and the average freight, 36 cents. The shipping season commenced May 20, and the last shipment—from the Santa Cruz Mountains—was made November 27.

There had been received from stockholders as payment of stock, \$15,533; disbursed to stockholders and shippers in dividends, rebates, etc., \$93,000. While very few who originally subscribed for stock expected ever to receive any revenue from the same, except a general and indirect benefit by having another outlet for their fruit, and opened to them by which they could ship in large or small quantities, while only paying freight at carload rates, there have now been declared six dividends at 9 per cent. each, amounting to 54 per cent. of all moneys paid in for stock, as well as a much larger amount, which has been paid to the shipper in the shape of rebates and reclamations, collected from transportation companies.

There is certainly encouragement for Southern California horticulturists in the success which has attended the operations of the California Fruit Union.

### A Complete Work on Horticulture.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is offered to Times subscribers at a remarkably low price, and on very easy terms, contains an article of eighty-four large pages of small type—equivalent to 250 ordinary book pages—on horticulture. There are Principles of Science of Horticulture, Practice of

Horticulture, Garden Materials and Appliances, Garden Operations, Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Calendar of Garden operations for Great Britain and the United States, and a copious index. The article is illustrated with eighty-one cuts, forming a complete guide to horticulture, which, supplemented with a small work on horticulture in California, will give any person a complete theoretical knowledge of the industry.

### Mandarin Oranges.

Many of the highly-colored Mandarin oranges, seen on the fruit stands of Los Angeles recently, come from the four-year-old trees of C. A. Tripp, general western passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific. About two years ago Mr. Tripp made the tour of Southern California, and was so impressed with the Redlands section that he invested in a young orange grove at that place. Mr. Tripp has been receiving \$2 a box for his Mandarins on the trees, which nets him about \$400 an acre from four-year-old trees.

The Mandarin and Tangerine are fancy varieties of fruit, and whether the market will absorb the quantity of them at present prices remains to be seen. Mr. Tripp's grove is said to be the only one of the kind in Southern California, although many orange-growers have a few trees of this variety.

### The Coyote Bounty.

After a somewhat virulent discussion, the Legislature decided to reenact the coyote bounty law, in substantially its old form, with the important exception, that the amount of bounty is cut down from \$5 to \$2.50. The expense to the State for the extermination of these pests, has been very heavy, and there is considerable difference in public opinion as to the desirability of the law. At a farmers' and fruit-growers' convention, lately held at Zillah, Or., the State was urged to repeal the law, as the State ought not to offer any bounty for the destruction of coyotes, in view of their efficiency in suppressing the rabbit nuisance.

Additional features of the new law, are that coyote scalps shall be burned in the presence of a justice of the peace, and that it is unlawful to import the scalps from another State.

### The Citrus Fair.

On Wednesday next the fourth annual Citrus Fair of Southern California opens in the new horticultural pavilion at Colton, to last until the 22d. The pavilion affords ample space for displays, and the prospects are that the show will be a success.

The counties included in the jurisdiction of the fair are ten in number, namely, San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Tulare and Fresno. Outside counties are invited to send fruit for comparison and exhibition, but will not be entitled to an award.

The main contests for premiums will be scientific tests as to quality of fruit, under such conditions that neither awarding judges nor even the owners of the fruit can locate its ownership until the awards are made. It is intended that fruit shall prevail over lumber and trimming at this display. At the same time, eight prizes, aggregating \$475, will be given for the best artistic display of citrus fruits. Even here, however, fruit must predominate in the design, and the awarding judges will give 70 per cent. of points to the design and 30 per cent. to the quality of fruit, as shown by its appearance.

### The "Overproduction" Scare.

[Pacific Rural Press.] The number of persons who "view with alarm" the possibility of fruit overproduction is not diminishing; nor does it seem to be much on the increase. Whatever chance there may be of an oversupply of fruits, it is certain that there will always be a first-class market for fruits of fine quality. It is not those who fear overproduction would talk less and do more to improve the quality of California fruits, they will add a mile toward increasing the demand and widening the market for our fruits. There is little danger of overproduction of quality fruits. Let us guard against glutting the market with inferior grades.

### The Almond.

The almond is beginning to receive some attention in the mountain regions of Southern California. A large number of trees have been planted recently, notably around Banning, in San Bernardino county, and in Antelope Valley. In the latter section a colony has been recently founded for the purpose of engaging in almond culture. Percy Treat writes from Davisville to the Pacific Rural Press on this subject as follows: California cannot be excelled for raising almonds; and for quick returns and a crop easily, quickly and inexpensively grown, the almond is the one above all others. It is the most easily cared for of any kind of nut or fruit-bearing tree. It is extremely hardy, and the tree needs little or no pruning. The crop may be gathered leisurely. There need be no hurry to gather it within a certain time like there is for fruit. It requires no experience or practice to harvest the crop, for there is no science needed such as there is in handling fruit. We can get our almonds into the Eastern markets so much earlier than the importers that we have the great advantage over them of being able to supply the demand first, and consequently get better prices. This is one advantage over imported almonds which California hardly needs, for the new varieties of almonds now grown are so much larger and more beautifully shaped than the old varieties that our better-looking nuts sell for higher prices right alongside of the foreign article. The Ne Plus Ultra, California Paper Shell, L. X. L. and the Nonpareil are the names of the better varieties. They commence bearing in three and four years. There is little or no labor attached to the harvesting of a crop of almonds; and not only that: You can almost choose your own time about harvesting—any time after the nuts are ripe, yet it is safer to gather them before any heavy rains come. It is liable to blacken them and make it difficult to get them white again.

The nuts are ready to gather when the hulls open, disclosing the almond, usually about the middle of September or the first of October, and the time grain-harvesting is over, and there are usually many men to hire out to whom you do not have to pay fancy prices. You could not get your labor as cheap if your crop ripened in the summer. In gathering, a large canvas sheet is spread under the tree, and the limbs are struck sharp blows with poles until all the nuts are shaken off. These poles are of the straightest-grained Oregon pine, about fifteen feet long and one and one-fourth inches square, with the edges rounded and the ends pointed. This, striking of the limbs with poles does

not injure the tree at all, and besides, it hurls a portion of the nuts.

After gathering, the almonds are put through the hulling machine. The almond huller of the present day is a valuable piece of machinery. It is simply of an iron drum, with a rubber band or horsepower, carrying and rubbing the unhulled nuts against a stationary top-piece, which fits down just close enough to the drum to allow of the nuts passing through without breaking them. The rubbing and shaking takes the hull off, and then the nuts are separated from the hulls by the hand. When the necessity comes for an almond hulling and separating machine, there will no doubt be invented a machine that will hull and separate the almonds from their husks. The hulling machine will greatly cheapen the preparing of the crop for market. This necessity will soon arrive, for California can grow almonds to greater profit than anything else.

After the almonds are separated from the hulls the nuts are bleached by sulphur fumes. The bleaching-house of Webster Treat is about 25 feet, and about 4000 pounds of almonds are put in at one time and exposed to the fumes of the sulphur from four to ten hours, though the longer the nuts are bleached the whiter and more uniform the color. Usually the sulphur is sprinkled over them before being put in the sulphur-house, for the purpose of making them bleach whiter. Care should be taken not to put more sulphur than one ounce of coals than will completely burn, for if too much sulphur is put in at one time there will not be a complete combustion, and the soft-shells on being taken out will smell of the sulphur, and the paper-shell kernels, will taste of it. Mr. Webster Treat's bleaching-house is built with a tongue and groove inside and out, and roofed with well-laid shingles. A flue about two feet high is on the apex, to help draft the sulphur fumes up and out. The floor is of 1x8 set up edgewise, three-eighths of an inch apart, or just wide enough to admit the fumes to go under and around the almonds. The floor is about two and a half feet above the ground, the lower space boarded up with tongue and groove, and fitted with small doors every five feet, to admit of placing the piles of burning sulphur underneath the floor.

After being bleached, the almonds are put into burlap sacks, which can be bought for about 7 cents, and hold about fifty-five pounds of almonds. It costs about 2½ cents a pound to gather, hull, bleach, sack, and haul a couple of miles and load on a car. This, following a very liberal estimate of the cost, for a gentleman offered to gather, hull and bleach almonds for 1½ cents per pound, and put them in sacks (1 to furnish the sacks). A carload of almonds, as given by the Southern Pacific Company, for 1891, was 5,000 pounds at \$2.25 per carload, and 1½ cents for overweight; this is the rate to Chicago. To New York the rate is about \$2.60 per carload, with 1½ cents for overweight. With a good machine to do the hulling and separating, the cost could be reduced to 1½ cents per pound, which is a very liberal estimate.

The reason that almonds have not been grown successfully heretofore in California is because that old, old variety, the Languedoc, has been the only one planted. It is a terribly poor variety, and a good one has not been introduced here. But now the new varieties which have been propagated here bear heavily and regularly and ripen early, the advantages of which I have already pointed out. The almond tree will commence bearing in about three or four years, and will continue to bear in fast-increasing ratio as it grows older and larger. I do not know how long an almond tree will continue to live and bear, but its life-time is three or four times longer than that of the peach tree.

The almond tree requires very little pruning. When the tree is first set out—say it is an average-sized tree three feet high—cut off about eight inches of the top; that is all the cutting to do to it unless you find, along in the summer, that the branches are making long, straight shoots of more than three feet, if so, then pinch off the ends of the shoots. Let it grow without further pruning till next season. If the following winter you find the branches so thick as to seriously crowd one another, cut out such ones as are growing in the wrong places, in cutting out branches that crowd, it is best to be on the safe side and not cut out too many, for all the wood you cut off after the second and third year, you must remember, is wood that will soon bear. The more you cut the tree the more wood it grows. The less you cut the more limbs you have on the tree to bear. However, no set rules can be given that may be followed every time. Your own judgment must be used to some extent.

Of course it is understood that the way of pruning has given will not give the tree a nice, pretty shape, such as you have seen pictures of, probably in Downing's "How to Grow Fruits." But an elegant shape is not what is wanted. What we want is a big tree as soon as possible, with plenty of fruit. The trees are supposed to be growing almond trees for profit, not for their beauty. The Anderson Bros. here at Davisville have an almond orchard of fifty-five acres, and last year the trees, three and four years old, netted them nearly \$5000. This year the trees are much larger, and the estimate between \$10,000 and \$12,000 worth of almonds.

### Horticultural Notes.

Harmon K. Pratt of Riverside has issued a circular containing what he calls "fundamental principles for the organization of the California Fruit Exchange for 1894."

In the last number of the Irrigation Age appears the cut of an orchard labeled "The largest fig orchard in the world," located four miles from Phoenix, Ariz., the property of Bartlett Bros.

Exports of dried apples from the United States fell off somewhat last year compared with 1891. In the latter year the exports amounted to 18,530,098 pounds against 16,428,928 pounds for 1891. The exports of dried pears were 1,000,000 pounds, and the exports of dried peaches 1,000,000 pounds. The dried fruit has been perfectly preserved by burying in dry earth, says the Hanford Journal. Mr. Butler of Willows Grove, who has tried the experiment successfully, thinks this variety of grapes may thus be kept fresh and sound from one season to another.

English apple-buyers do not accept the fruit on the appearance of the top row in a package, but one barrel of each lot on sale is emptied on a platform in plain sight of purchasers. This circumstance takes away the temptation to some extent, and it is a practice which might be adopted with profit by American fruit-buyers everywhere. It is surprising that so little fruit is generally consumed. Even in California, where there should be no good reason for this, the fact is that it is by no means always present. Indeed, it is often difficult to procure eatable fruit at all, at hotel and boarding-house tables. No doubt the popular taste is being educated up to the point of consuming more fruit, but it is a much longer time before it will be a much striking of the limbs with poles does

### PESTS AND DISEASES.

[Horticulturists who find new or unknown insect pests on their trees or plants are invited to send specimens, by mail, to THE TIMES, addressed to the Agricultural Editor. In an early issue after receipt of specimens their true character will be described, with instructions as to the best method of treatment.]

There has recently been equipped at the University of California a laboratory for the study of the subject of plant diseases in its broadest sense. There are but few if any other similar institutions in the country where the whole subject is taught as a unit. Such an addition to the university can be made of the greatest advantage to the horticulturists of California.

### Peach Yellows.

[California Fruit Grower.] It is generally recognized in districts infected with peach "yellows" that no cure has been found for the disease. The most radical measures only will suffice—the trees must be uprooted and burned. The sooner this is done after the attack is discovered, the better. Some districts in Michigan are reported to have been entirely purged of the disease by such heroic treatment. Tempering and delay are fatal. Prompt, vigorous and decisive measures must be taken in cases of peach "yellows."

### LIVE STOCK.

There is every encouragement for local raisers of hogs, since the Cudahy packing-house enterprise was organized, and many in this section are turning their attention to the industry. Government reports show that there were only 46,094,000 hogs in the country in 1892, against 58,998,000 last year, a decrease of 6,084,000. Such a decrease must necessarily lead to a considerable increase in the price of pork. There has never been such a phenomenal decrease in the hog crop in any single year.

### Roots or Dry Food.

[Exchange.] Root-growing for stock has not as yet been firmly established in any part of America, though for years the culture has been highly praised. J. W. Sanborn at the Utah Agricultural Station has fed stock beets and turnips to cattle, sheep and hogs accustomed to the dry food of the arid region, with the result that the live weight of the gain for cattle and sheep was greater, and for hogs less, when fed on roots. But the dressed weight of cattle, sheep and hogs showed in every case greater shrinkage for those fed on roots. The root-fed animals contained more blood, and necessarily more water in the blood. The root-fed steers had heavier vital organs. The fat was always less for root-fed animals, and the flesh appeared less juicy than the fat present would indicate. The water of the flesh in every case for cattle, sheep and hogs was greater for the root-fed animals. The water content of dry matter for cattle, sheep and hogs was in all cases less for the root-fed stock. It may be that the lowly organized nitrogenous and carbonaceous tissues of the roots which are biennials, and, therefore, immatures, are the cause of the gain in weight from feeding roots. Probably all immature cattle foods, even when changed by heat, are less nutritious than ripe, sound foods. But the flesh of the root-fed sheep contained the most nitrogen. The relative live weight of root-fed animals was a rough measure of the change in water contents of root and non-root fed stock. Roots did not gain as well with hogs without them, and the water content was practically unchanged. Cattle gained more by them, and increased more in their water contents than hogs, while sheep gained most by the use of roots, and had a very great change in the water of the system. For the farmers of the Rocky Mountain country, the extensive growth of a crop requiring the maximum amount of high-priced farm labor, involving the handling of a large amount of water for little food, requiring frost-proof cellars, and the labor of cutting roots when fed, is not now practicable, and will not be until the easily-raised alfalfa and grass is much more costly than at present.

### Live Stock Notes.

Canned meats are moving more freely than they have ever done at this season.

One week's packing of hogs in the West is reported at 180,000, as against 200,000 for the corresponding week of a year ago.

Cattle afflicted with "lumpy jaw" in Germany are sold to the public after the head has been cut off. The meat is, however, offered at a special market, and stamped as meat from a diseased animal.

### POULTRY.

The National Agriculturist tells of a woman in New England, who made poultry pay. She was left a widow with four children and less than \$8000, which amount, against the advice of her friends, she invested in poultry, fixtures, and the rent of house with a few acres of land. This was ten years ago, and since then, entirely from the proceeds of her poultry, she has educated her children, paid for her little farm, and has several hundred dollars in the bank. Those who are tempted to imitate this woman should remember that steady, persistent work is necessary in order to succeed. To those who have the requisite taste and patience, such an occupation is far preferable to sewing or teaching.

### Turkey Hens as Mothers.

[Farm and Fireside.] Do all the poultry raisers of the Farm and Fireside know what excellent mothers turkey hens make for little chickens? They are so careful of their charges and so proud of them that it is comical to see them. I could never understand why turkey hens should not be allowed to raise their own little turkeys, instead of giving them to common hens. Does not nature know more than we can ever expect to know about such things? How do wild turkeys manage to live with the care of their natural mothers? The food they get seems to agree with them quite as well as a cooked diet of boiled eggs and curds.

from sour milk and all the other cooked foods we are advised to feed them.

Another thing. What do the wild ones do who have to take the weather rough and tumble, rain or shine, fogs, dews and everything else? They seem to thrive all right while tame turkeys are supposed to require so much care as the average baby, something like the old darkey said of ducks: "Sartin death, suah, if the top of their heads eber gets wet."

But I have got away from the starting point, which was an intention to speak a good word for the much-abused turkeys as mothers. Of course, when we have tried to raise turkeys after the latest and most approved methods, we let chicken hens raise them, or try to; but they never made much of a success of the business, never seeming to understand turkey language or habits very well.

But what were the poor old turkey hens to console themselves with? I had one old turkey hen that was determined to take the little chickens under their mothers, whether or no, and I concluded to let her raise a brood of chickens, and when she wanted to set gave her a lot of hens' eggs. But they did not hatch out very well, so I gave her some of the flocks that were just hatched, and had been kept in the house in a basket for a day or two, until the rest of the eggs should hatch. The old turkey received us with a great deal of hissing and pretended fierceness until we offered her the little chickens, when she calmed down in a minute, and such manifestations of joy you never saw.

I was afraid she would run them to death; but I had no need to worry, for such wonderful care as she did take of her babies! She would move around with them so slowly, clicking to them in such a mild, gentle fashion that it reminded me of a good, kind grandmother; but woe unto the chickens that tried to steal food from her little brood or impose on them in any way, for sure and swift was their punishment. If she had to chase them all over a four-acre lot to administer it. Under her ample wings the little chickens always had an abundance of room and a sure protection from the rain, for the old turkey scorned any sort of shelter, generally stopping at night under a little catalpa tree that had only been set out for a year or two, and if it had not been for the name of the thing, might as well have been no shelter at all. Perhaps she only chose that tree to mark her favorite resting-place in that big, grassy lot.

Another thing that makes them such good mothers, they do not, like hens, wear their chickens when a few weeks old, leaving them to "rustle" for themselves. In fact, they never wear them at all, but run with them until they are grown, and insist on them going to the old roosting place and being hovered, much to the disgust of the chickens, who, like some children, soon grow too large to mind their mothers. When the chickens would stray away from her, as they sometimes did, her anxiety was pitiful until she found all those great big chickens and got them together again.

A turkey can care for twenty-five or thirty chickens as easily as a hen can take care of fifteen, and if I had a dozen old turkey hens, I would let them all raise a lot of chickens; that is, unless I should let them raise their own little turkeys, which I think they could do much better than hens.

### Poultry Notes.

In the Vermont Legislature the House has reported a bill enacting that a dozen hen eggs must weigh one and a half pounds.

Broken mortar or crockery, oyster shells and bones are excellent to prevent the hens from eating their eggs. Unless especially desired for breeders' hens that do not lay regularly should be marketed as soon as possible. It costs something to winter even a hen.

With many flocks the possible profits are lost by keeping too many roosters. They add to the cost, while they bring no income after they are well matured.

One great advantage of the large breed of fowls for home use is that in the village is that they are more easily confined and bear confinement much better. A four-foot fence will stop them easier than a six-foot fence will the Leghorns or Spanish, while the latter would perish if the same number were kept in a small yard as can be kept of the Brahmas or Cochins.

### GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

It is stated that sugar-beet raising in Kansas has not proved a success. The superintendent of the experiment station at Manhattan reports that experiments with sugar beets, during the past three years, plainly indicate that the soil is not adapted to their growth.

The reverse is the case in California. With each year of cultivation better results have been received from sugar beet plantations. This State appears destined to excel in almost every branch of agriculture and horticulture.

During the month of January there were shipped by steamer from the wharf warehouse in this place, 37,600 sacks of beans to San Francisco, and 7960 sacks to Redondo, says the Ventura Free Press.

San Diego papers announce that arrangements for the building of a beet sugar at that place have been made, and contracts for beets entered into with the farmers.

The value of tobacco used annually in the United States reaches the immense amount of \$350,000,000, or nearly \$6 per capita of the entire population.

### THE DAIRY.

The dairy test at the World's Fair is expected to be the greatest ever held in this or any other country. It was intended to be an all-embracing test, that should show the relative merits of all the leading dairy breeds, but this intention, unfortunately, cannot be fulfilled, as the Holstein-Friesian associations will not exhibit, and it is understood that the Devon and Ayrshire associations will also decline. Still, it will be the most interesting and important test ever made.

### A Veteran's Experience.

L. C. Fisher of Vermont writes as follows in Hoad's Dairyman: In reply to questions about my management of drying, I will answer the questions as they are asked. "How many pounds of butter will you give you for your cows produce?" Twenty years ago I made them produce

about 125 pounds in a year. By improving the breed and feed, I soon brought them up to almost 200 pounds. By weeding out the poor ones and taking better care of the remainder, we gradually brought them up to 300 pounds in a year.

In 1890 we milked twenty-two cows (that year more of them thoroughbred Jerseys than ever before) and we made 376 pounds each—8771 pounds of butter made and sold in that year from the twenty-two cows. In 1891 twenty cows made 7320 pounds of butter, 366 pounds each. This year we have a separator and have made from twenty-one cows 8540 pounds of butter, 406 pounds to a cow.

"How is your cream raised, and is butter sold on commission? Also, state what you estimate your cows earn a year, in all products."

Answer—For several years our cream was raised in cold water by gravity process. For the past year, by centrifugal power, using a separator—a belt machine—with a six-horse-power engine. Butter sold on commission.

Butter per cow from \$90 to \$100; calves fetch \$10 each at 10 days old, for breeders to improve the neighbors' stock.

The account with each cow will average as follows:

	CREDIT.
By butter.....	\$ 95
By calf.....	10
By skimmed milk for hogs.....	1
By fertilizer.....	3
Total.....	9.1



## ARIZONA NEWS.

## Electricity to Replace Steam and Oil at a Big Camp.

Scores of Candidates, Many More Than There are Offices for—Some Notes of Interest on the Progression of the Indian Buildings.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

TUCSON, March 8.—It is probable that an extensive electric plant will make a material change in the workings of the Old Dominion Copper Company of Globe. The project is to obtain light and power from electricity generated by the Salt River. The cost of the complete plant would be in the neighborhood of \$100,000, and it is estimated that the company would be reimbursed within five years through the saving to them in the cost of fuel and revenues from lights furnished to business firms and residents of Globe. The item of fuel alone costs the Old Dominion Copper Company about \$80,000, which is likely to be increased from year to year as the supply gradually diminishes. It is estimated that at least \$20,000 per year would be saved the company by the substitution of the electric power for steam.

Tempe will soon have a new \$3750 business building. A two-story stone and brick block for four stores is under way in Tucson.

It is reported that there are twenty applications in Yavapai county for the office of Register of the United States Land Office at Prescott. The report did not state whether all the precincts have been heard from or not. The Surveyor-General's office at Tucson has thirty candidates announced to the present writing. Eight aspirants are in the field for the Tucson postmaster-ship.

Nearly all the cattle in Apache county have been purchased by the 24 Company.

The assessment in Pima County, says the Assessor, will be \$200,000 less for this year than a year ago, owing to the heavy cattle sales and losses. Other property valuation has increased.

An illustration of the energy and push of Arizonians was seen this morning on Washington street.

A little frame building is being built just east of the postoffice, as yet has but the floor laid, and uprights in place. The barber shop in the adobe on First avenue had been ordered to move out, and the barbers were very busy carrying chairs, mirrors, etc., to this new building, and getting ready for business. The roof and walls of corrugated iron are rapidly being run in place, and the shop will undoubtedly be in full swing in a few hours.

In Coconino county it is now determined that work will be commenced on a dam in Clear Creek Cañon for a reservoir. An irrigation canal, several miles in length, will also be made.

An advertisement of Cochise county says:

"There are susceptible of cultivation in the San Simon Valley 6000 acres; in the Great Sulphur Spring Valley, 200,000 acres, and in the San Pedro Valley, about 50,000 acres.

"Beneath the surface of the Sulphur Spring Valley, but a few feet, is a subterranean river, and to bring this water to the surface is but a trifling matter, and with water the valley can be made into a veritable paradise. Nearly all of this area is Government land, and can be taken up under the Homestead Act."

The Indian question in Arizona is no longer the problem it was twenty years ago. Schools and enlistment are making great changes in them. The Apache soldiers will soon be sent to a post in Southern Florida. The policy will henceforth be pursued in dealing with Indians, and in recruiting from the main body of Apaches in this Territory.

On the White Mountain Indian Reservation there are a total of 4529 Indians of various tribes. There, with but very few exceptions, all able-bodied Indians, both male and female, of proper age, do work of some kind, and many are now good, steady workers. Farm work is the principal occupation. About three thousand acres were under cultivation last year, corn being the principal crop, barley next, and then wheat. On the whole the Indians are improving, slowly, to be sure, but steadily. The erection of a large schoolhouse, for which preparations are now under way, will furnish much needed additional educational facilities. School buildings are also projected at Fort Apache.

A communication from a Needles small boy, published verbatim, tells interestingly of the Mojaves: "Mogave Indians are a race of red people. At one time they were very wild and hiddles. They got and killed all the white people they met. At one time they captured white girls and kept them until the white soldiers come and whipped them and took the one girl which was alive one had died and they had burned her as they do there one people. When the Indians saw a white man they would take his scalp and put it on a long stick, sing and dance around it. At one time they surrounded Fort Mogave and wood have killed all of the soldiers but for one man he got out on a little buck-in' ponnie and got help and then they surrounded Mogave and killed three or four hundred Indians. The Indians are getting more sensible they killed houses more like the white and they are dressing like the white those that can afford it. They will youse American made flour now which at one time they would give it to them. They will be friendly with the white if they do then I am friendly with the Indians and I can get them to do anything I want. They live mostly on mesquite and bean mellen. NEEDLES SCHOOL BOY."

## ON THE WARPATH.

Louis Cordero Again Causing Trouble—Assault on a Woman.

Louis Cordero is again in the toils. Only a short time since he caused trouble on Upper Main street, in Sonoratown, by kicking in the door of a room his landlady had locked against him in default of his paying rental. For this he served a sentence in the City Jail, being released but a few days ago. Last night he returned to his old quarters and wanted his clothing, held by his landlady. The request was denied, when Cordero pulled from his belt a murderous knife, and made a dive for the landlady, who, instead of running, a useless task for her owing to her obesity, collapsed "all in a heap," which probably saved her, for the bloodthirsty wretch fell over her in his madness, and was stunned by the fall long enough for the woman to escape his wrath. Cordero, on regaining consciousness, crossed over to New High street, flourishing his knife, when he spied Officer Rich making for the scene, in response to the police whistles the woman and the other neighbors were industriously blowing.

Cordero's wrath was still up, but his bravery failed him at the sight of the officer, and he darted through a backyard and into an old shanty, with the officer in close pursuit.

Officer Rich located his man and went

into the house to take him, but would have experienced difficulty had not ex-Police Officer Craig been at hand. Between the two Cordero was landed in jail.

## FELL DEAD.

An Old Italian Suddenly Expires While Walking Along the Street.

Pelegrino Parmegia, an old Italian vigneron, who has lived in Los Angeles for the past score of years, fell dead while walking along the upper end of New High street, last evening shortly after 8 o'clock.

Parmegia had been sick for several months, his ailment coming from old age and a general breaking down of a once strong constitution, and had been under the care of the Los Angeles Italian Benevolent Association, of which he was an original member, for the past five months drawing weekly benefits.

Parmegia had left his rooms at the Venezia Hotel, No. 635 Buena Vista street, to call upon some friends. While walking down New High street, and when in front of John Ricardo's boarding house, at No. 539, he suddenly toppled over against the paling fence. Some passers by aided him to Ricardo's porch, where he expired a few moments later.

Mr. Castruccio, the president of the Los Angeles Italian Benevolent Association, who had been sent for, said Parmegia was 61 or 62 years of age. Mr. Castruccio spoke highly of his deceased countryman, and said the association named would take charge of the corpse, after the Coroner held the inquest, and the interment would be under the auspices of the order.

THE GREAT REGISTER. Extra copies of the Great Register of voters in Los Angeles, just printed, may be had at THE TIMES counting-room. Price 25c.

It will be to your interest to visit our

## Upholstery and Curtain Department.

## Lace Curtains.

Every lace-making country of the old world is represented in our line of curtains—Irish, French, Brussels, Nottingham, and fine hand-made lace curtains of all kinds. Dotted, Figured and Embroidered Swiss, yard goods, in great variety.

## Drapery and Hanging Materials.

New goods in colorings and designs which it would be impossible to duplicate in this market. We make drapery work a specialty and furnish designs.

## Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225, 227, 229 S. Broadway, Opp. City Hall.

## The Columbian Fair Excursion Co.,

Incorporated for the purpose of affording its certificate holders visiting the World's Fair, first-class accommodations at a moderate price.

We control and operate the following hotels: The Costello, Portland, Everett and the Boston—all new and equipped with all modern conveniences, and within five minutes' walk of the north entrance. The Boston will be the headquarters of the Grand Lodge of the I.O.O.F., and the Portland will be the headquarters of the Veteran Fireman's Association during the Fair.

The Fair Will Open May 1, 1893.

Our books close April 1, 1893. Now is the time to secure your accommodations and insure against exorbitant rates. Unused certificates redeemed in cash.

## Railroad Transportation.

Furnished at lowest prevailing rates on departure by any route. Parties of 15 and upward can secure special cars to and from Chicago.

The Hide and Leather National Bank of Chicago, trustee for certificate holders. The Los Angeles National Bank, collector for Southern California. For rates, terms and full particulars call on or address

W. H. GOUCHER,

229 S. Spring-st., Los Angeles Theater Building, General Agent for Southern California.

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GRAND SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic photographs. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic miscellaneous subjects. SILVER MEDAL for best and most artistic effects in Platinotype, Aristo and other processes. SILVER MEDAL for most artistic groups.

Awarded February 17, 1893.

At the preliminary WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT held in the Mechanics Institute, San Francisco. The above, added to the already long list of awards, again reminds the public of the superiority of our workmanship.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck.

## FIRST-CLASS LAND

\$40 PER ACRE! \$40

NEAR LOS ANGELES.

We are offering for this month about 500 acres very fine, level, smooth land near San Fernando, 20 miles from Los Angeles, 1 mile from railroad station. Most of this land is in grain this year, and every acre is first-class for any delicious fruits or for general farming. This land was held at \$100 to \$150 during the boom. We now offer choice of any part of this 500 acres in tracts of 10 acres up to \$40. First come first served. There is no better investment offered in Southern California.

For maps and full particulars call on or address

## Poindexter &amp; List.

Sole Agents for this Land.

127 W. Second-st., Los Angeles.

## DR. HONG SOI.

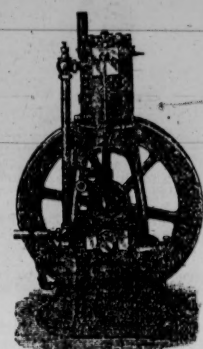


317 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. HONG SOI has graduated and received his diploma from the medical schools and Universities in Canton, and made his first professional practice for many years in the hospitals of Canton and Hong Kong, China. He is the sixth of a generation of doctors in his family, and has made thorough studies of all diseases of the human body. The doctor has had wide experience as a physician, and during his long stay of six years in Los Angeles has made many successful cures. The doctor cures CONSUMPTION, RHEUMATISM, ASTHMA, CATARRH, & ALL HEADACHES, INDICATED BY WAKENESS AND NERVOUS TROUBLES, and ALL DISEASES that the human body is heir to, by natural herb medicine, freshly prepared every day. No opium or poisonous drugs are used. For two months I suffered with pain in the bladder. Three doctors treated me, each one giving a different cause for the trouble, but doing me no good. Took Dr. Hong Soi's medicines for two weeks and was entirely relieved of all pain. Los Angeles, January 14, 1893. 435 South Olive St.

## Gas or Gasoline Engines

FOOS & VANDUZEN.



Powerful, Reliable, Efficient as Steam

Operated at half expense. One to 100 horsepower. We contract to put in irrigation plants, manufacturers' agents for Wood's working machines, pumps, barley rollers, grinders and other machinery.

S. W. LUTWILER, 200 and 202 North Los Angeles Street.

## Crescent

Malt Whiskey.

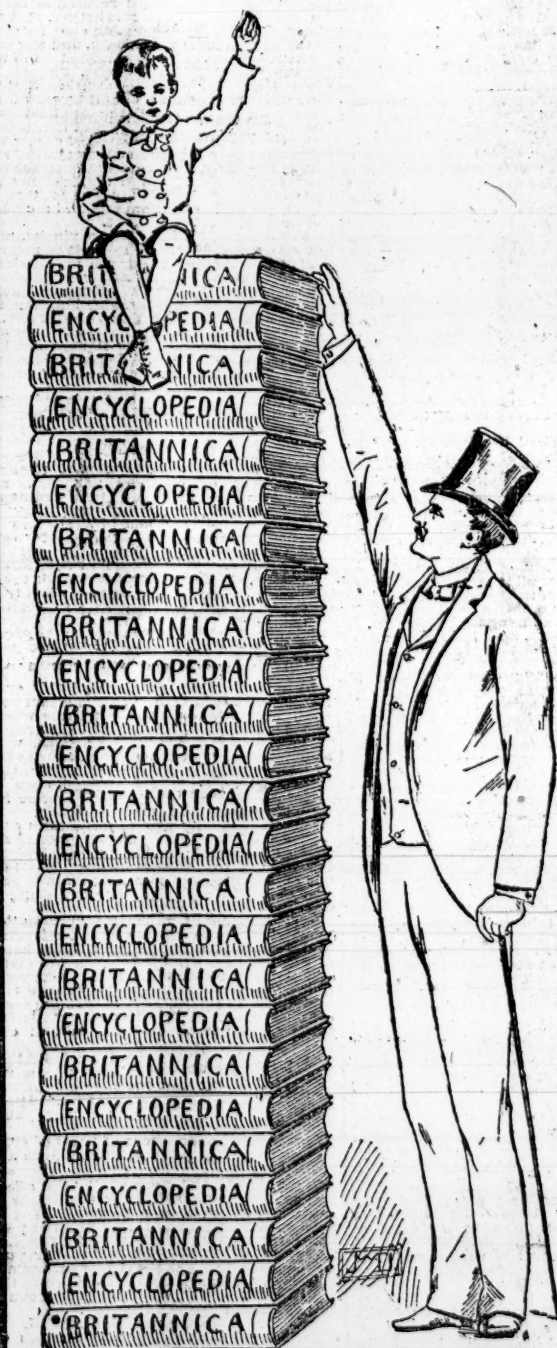
Is distilled with great care. Its Purity and Excellence commend it to Invalids. Sold in Sealed Bottles by all Druggists.

The W. H. PERRY Lumber and Mfg. Co's LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS. Commercial street.

*The Encyclopedia Britannica*  
for 10 cents a day!

*The most wonderful book of the XIX Century*

*"If all other books should be destroyed, The Bible excepted, the world would have lost but little of its information"*



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